



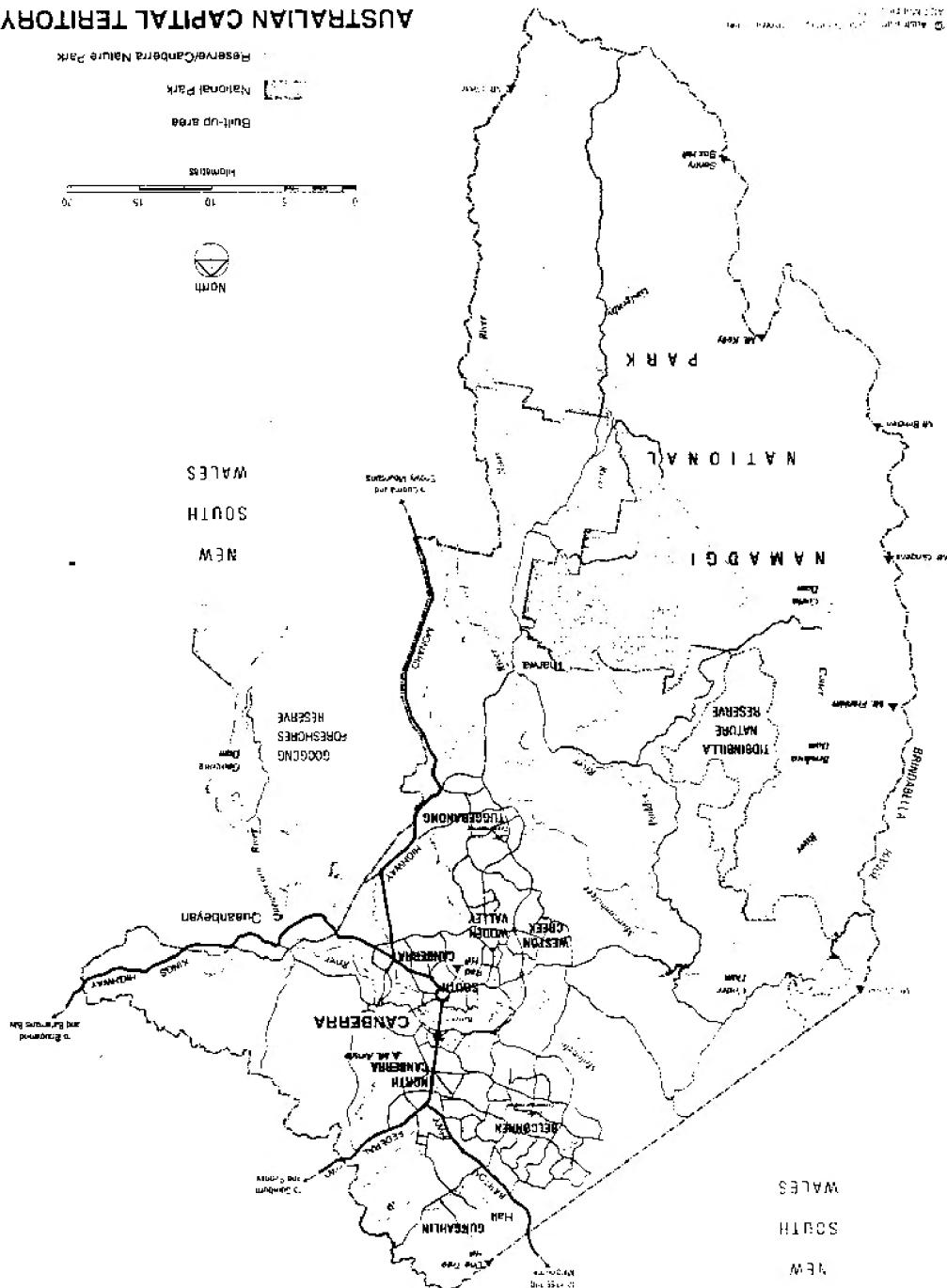
Australian
Bureau of
Statistics

1996

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AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



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**AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
IN FOCUS, 1996**

**DALMA JACOBS
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 1307.8

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| INQUIRIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Kingsley Green on (06) 207 0286 or any ABS State Office.</i> ■ <i>for information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back of this publication.</i> |
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PREFACE

I have much pleasure in introducing *Australian Capital Territory In Focus 1996* which is the fourth edition under this new name, and the 33rd in the series previously called *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary*.

Australian Capital Territory in Focus presents an overview of significant events in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), as well as a comprehensive coverage of such topics as climate and environmental matters, government, education, health and community services, law and order, the labour market and transport to name a few. For users requiring time series of statistics, a collection of summary tables is included in the back of this publication. This edition has a chapter covering the Canberra region.

Information has not been restricted to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) output. A wide range of data from other agencies, both Territory and Commonwealth, has been included to give as broad a picture of the ACT as possible.

More detailed statistics about most of the topics covered in this publication may be obtained by reference to the list of information sources included at the end of each chapter, or by contacting the ABS Information Service.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the various Commonwealth and ACT Government Authorities and other organisations who have kindly assisted in providing information included in this publication.

Dalma Jacobs
Regional Director
Australian Capital Territory

Australian Bureau of Statistics
November 1996

GENERAL INFORMATION

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

- n.a. not available.
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified.
- n.e.i. not elsewhere included.
- n.y.a. not yet available.
- p preliminary — figure or series subject to revision.
- r figure or series revised since previous issue.
- .. not applicable
- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- nil or rounded to zero (including all nulls).
- break in continuity of series (where a line drawn between two consecutive figures in the same column, or alongside two or more figures in consecutive columns).

REFERENCE PERIODS

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1995, refer to the year ended 31 December 1995. Those shown as, e.g. 1994-95, refer to the year ended 30 June 1995. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals shown.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Australian Capital Territory in Focus aims to provide a ready and convenient overview of the ACT. As a consequence, the statistics contained in this publication represent a relatively small part of the data available from the ABS. Information on subject areas covered in *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* are contained in other ABS publications. Some of this data are also available in electronic media.

ABS publications are available for reference from libraries that participate in the ACT Library Service (ACTLS) — Civic Town Centre Library has the largest collection of ABS titles, followed by the Belconnen Town Centre Library. Other ACTLS town centre and branch libraries have smaller ABS collections.

The following ACT libraries hold all ABS publications:

- Australian National Library (Parkes); and
- Australian National University — Menzies Library (Acton).

The following ACT libraries hold a selection of ABS publications:

- University of Canberra (Bruce);
- ACT Library Service — main holdings at Civic and Belconnen branches;
- Australian Defence Force Academy Library (Campbell);
- Australian Catholic University Library (Watson); and
- Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) library at Reid campus.

Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

The ABS also offers a variety of consultancy and information services which operate on a fee-for-service basis. You may also subscribe to any ABS publication. Subscribing ensures delivery on a regular basis.

Sales and inquiries: Telephone: (06) 252 6627
 Fax: (06) 207 0282

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 FAI House
 197 London Circuit
 CANBERRA CITY 2601

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Subscription services: Telephone: 1800 020 608

National Dial-a-Statistic Line 0055 86 400 Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/20 seconds. This number gives 24 hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of important economic statistics including the Consumer Price Index.

Internet <http://www.abs.gov.au>

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

c21,000BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the ACT.

PASTORAL PERIOD

1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area.

1823 Ainslie, a stockman for J.J. Moore, Sydney, squatted with flocks on the Limestone Plains (present day Canberra).

1825 Robert Campbell granted land at 'Duntroon'.

1830–43 Consolidation and growth of large estates with village settlements at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Use of convict labour until 1840.

1841 Foundation stone laid for St John the Baptist Church, Reid. (The church was completed in 1845.)

1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc.

1847 Local schooling established.

1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour.

1859 Post office established at Ginninderra.

1861 Closer Settlement Act brought free settlers to the area and conflicts with larger landholders.

1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan.

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders.

1890s Rabbit plagues.

1899 New South Wales Royal Commission appointed to report on sites for the national capital.

1901 Federation, Constitution provides for a seat of government.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD

1907 Canberra–Yass chosen as national capital site.

1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of capital site.

1911 International competition for a city plan launched — awarded to American landscape architect, Walter Burley Griffin.

Land surrendered by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

1911 Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened.

1913 Canberra officially named by Lady Denman with laying of foundation stone on Capital Hill.

1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened.

Railway extended from Queanbeyan to south-eastern corner of Canberra.

Power station built at Kingston.

Brickworks opened at Yarralumla.

1915 Cotter Dam completed.

1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted.

1923 First permanent cottages constructed for residents.

1924 Federal Capital Commission established.

Hotel Canberra opened.

1926 First Canberra Times issued.

1927 Parliament House opened.

ACT Police Force established.

Albert Hall opened.

Airfield established on current site for Royal Australian Air Force purposes.

First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground.

1927-39 Public servants transferred to Canberra.

Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930.

Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised:

- civic administrator;
- three elected members; and
- three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works).

1931 First radio station opened (2CA).

1936 Population of the ACT reached 10,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

- 1941 Australian War Memorial completed.
- 1945 Reid Preschool opened — first preschool.
- 1946 Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula.
 - Australian National University established as a research school.
- 1946–48 Post World War II building boom.
- 1948 ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament — limited vote (could only vote on ACT matters); full vote given in 1966.
- 1950 Plans for Fyshwick laid out.
- 1952 Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five, giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time.
- 1954 Australian-American Memorial completed.
- 1957 National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established.
- 1959 Population of the ACT reached 50,000.
- 1960s Expansion of urban areas to Woden.
 - Commercial development in Civic Centre.
 - Civic Centre remains focus of community.
- 1960 First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University.
- 1961 First TV station opened (CTC7).
- 1962 King's Avenue Bridge opened.
 - Woden development started.
- 1963 Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened.
- 1965 Lake Burley Griffin opened.
 - Royal Australian Mint opened.
 - Anzac Parade developed.
- 1967 Population of the ACT reached 100,000.
 - Belconnen development commenced.
- 1968 National Library commenced.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

1969 First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education (CCAE).
Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.

1970 National Botanic Gardens opened.
Carillion built.
Captain Cook Memorial Jet built.

1970s Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong.

1971 Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve declared — first nature reserve in Canberra.
Population of the ACT reached 150,000.

1972 Woden Plaza opened.

1973 First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital.
Tuggeranong development commenced.

1974–75 Federal representation increased to two (divisions of Canberra and Fraser).
Fully-elected Legislative Assembly established — limited powers; Federal Minister had discretionary powers.
Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament.
Gungahlin development commenced.

1976 Lake Ginninderra filled.
Population of the ACT reached 200,000.

1977 National Athletics Stadium completed.

1978 Referendum — residents rejected a proposal for self-government.
Opening of Belconnen Mall.

1979 Legislative Assembly renamed House of Assembly — 18 members elected.
First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital.

1980 Telecom Tower opened.
High Court of Australia opened.

1981 National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PERIOD — *continued*

1982 Second House of Assembly election.

1982 The royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*) became the floral emblem of the ACT.

Australian National Gallery opened.

1983 The new Canberra GPO opened.

Federal Government (in line with election policy) set up a self-government task force.

1984 Work began on Canberra Convention Centre complex.

1985 House of Assembly extended for one year.

World Cup Athletics held in Canberra.

Population of the ACT reached 250,000.

1986 House of Assembly lapses in June — ACT only substantial community in Australia that lacked a locally elected tier of government.

Australian Defence Force Academy commenced activities as the academic centre for the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force.

1987 Major commercial development in Civic Centre.

Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened.

1988 Legislation establishing self-government passed by both Houses of Parliament.

Lake Tuggeranong filled.

Opening of new Parliament House by Queen Elizabeth II.

NCDC abolished — establishment of Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA).

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD

1989 Self-government proclaimed.

First ACT Assembly elected in May (17 members elected using modified d'Hondt system).

1990 Canberra Centre retail complex opened.

CCAE restructured as Canberra University 1991.

1991 National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released.

SELF-GOVERNMENT PERIOD — *continued*

1992 Referendum passed to change ACT electoral system to Hare-Clark.

1992 Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for the administration of justice.

Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT.

Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University.

Casino Canberra opened.

1993 ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology.

The Territory Plan came into law.

1994 Population of the ACT reached 300,000.

Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building — first sitting 12 April.

Public Sector Management Bill passed — established ACT Government service.

Electoral (Amendment) Bill 1994 passed — provided for a new electoral system.

Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared.

1995 Election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT (17 members — 3 electorates).

Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark system.

International Hotel School opened.

Hoyts 8 cinema opened in Belconnen Mall.

1996 ACT gains third seat (Namadgi) in the Federal House of Representatives.

Gold Greek golf course opened in Gungahlin.

Work on Gungahlin Town Centre commenced.



CHAPTER 1

THE ENVIRONMENT

HISTORY

The Limestone Plains on which Canberra was built were first sighted by Europeans in December 1820. European occupation of the area is only very recent, however archaeological remains indicate that Aborigines have lived in this area for at least 21,000 years, and there is speculation that their tenure is much older than this. The large number of artefact scatters and rock shelters with Aboriginal paintings provide evidence of the activities of the Wolgal, Ngarigo and Ngunnawal people throughout the history of the area.

The national capital got its name from the first white settlement in the area, Lieutenant Joshua John Moore named his settlement 'Canberry' after hearing local Aborigines using the word 'Kamberra' in their conversations. The word 'Kamberra' was used by the Aborigines living on the Limestone Plains and meant 'a meeting place' either of rivers or of tribes joining together to feast on Bogong moths in the mountains to the south.

The cooperation demonstrated when Australia's colonies federated in 1901 did not extend to choosing the location for the national capital. Friction between Sydney and Melbourne led the Federal Government to seek a site away from the influence of both. Forty sites were proposed and gradually narrowed down to seven. These sites were examined with regard to adequate water supply, climate and landform suitable for the building of a 'garden city'. Finally in 1908 Charles Scrivener, Surveyor-General, selected the Yass-Canberra area as the site as it best filled the set requirements. In recognition of his contribution to the development of the national capital, the dam that holds back the waters of Lake Burley Griffin was named in Scrivener's honour.

SIZE AND LAND USE

The ACT is almost 2,400 square kilometres in area. Table 1.1 shows the size of each of the seven statistical subdivisions that make up the ACT statistical division.

1.1 AREAS OF STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, AS AT 6 AUGUST 1991

| Statistical Subdivision | Area | Proportion of ACT |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Canberra Central | 74.50 | 3.15 |
| Belconnen | 135.59 | 5.73 |
| Woden Valley | 28.81 | 1.22 |
| Weston Creek | 23.84 | 1.01 |
| Tuggeranong | 167.08 | 7.06 |
| Outer Canberra | 381.28 | 16.11 |
| ACT Balance | 1 556.36 | 65.74 |
| Total | 2 367.46 | 100.00 |

Source: *Regional Statistics, ACT (1313.8)*.

Table 1.2 provides an overview of how the land in the Territory is presently used.

1.2 LAND USE

| Use | Proportion of Territory % |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| National park/reserves | 53 |
| Agriculture | 23 |
| Urban development ¹ | 14 |
| Plantation forest | 10 |

¹ Includes industrial areas such as Fyshwick, Hume and Mitchell.

Source: *ACT State of the Environment Report, 1995*, Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT.

Sheep and cattle grazing occupy by far the greatest proportion of the 23% (54,600 hectares) of the ACT's land devoted to agriculture. There are also significant areas used for horse agistment, usually on land near urban areas. Irrigated cropping takes up less than 100 hectares and orchards and vineyards less than 25 hectares. Agriculture in the ACT supplies little of the city's needs, however it is of economic importance to rural families in the Territory.

Plantation forests in the ACT were originally established for erosion control purposes. Most of the area is managed for the production of softwood timber from pine trees (mainly *Pinus radiata*). A small proportion of the forests are used as experimental areas. Some are planted with eucalyptus and used as a source of fuel wood.

CLIMATE

The ACT has a continental climate, characterised by a marked variation in temperature between seasons, with warm to hot summers and cold winters.

At Canberra airport 810.0 millimetres of rain was recorded in 1995. This is in the top 13% of recorded annual totals. The 1995 total was the highest since 825.4 millimetres was recorded in 1989. The highest annual rainfall on record for Canberra is 1,062.5 millimetres in 1950, while the annual average is 631.1 millimetres.

The distribution of rainfall throughout the year was erratic. January (218.4 millimetres), May (137.4 millimetres) and November (138.2 millimetres) were very wet, with both January and November being record registrations. On the other hand, in February (3.6 millimetres), March (4.4 millimetres) and August (5.2 millimetres) very low totals were recorded.

While the amount of rain was above average, rain fell on 105 days during 1995 — a little below the annual average of 107 days.

Fog was reported on 27 days, significantly fewer than the annual average of 46 days. Only four years have had fewer days of fog, the record low of 23 days being recorded in 1967.

Details of rainfall and fog in the ACT during 1995 are contained in table 1.3.

1.3 RAINFALL AND FOG¹, 1995

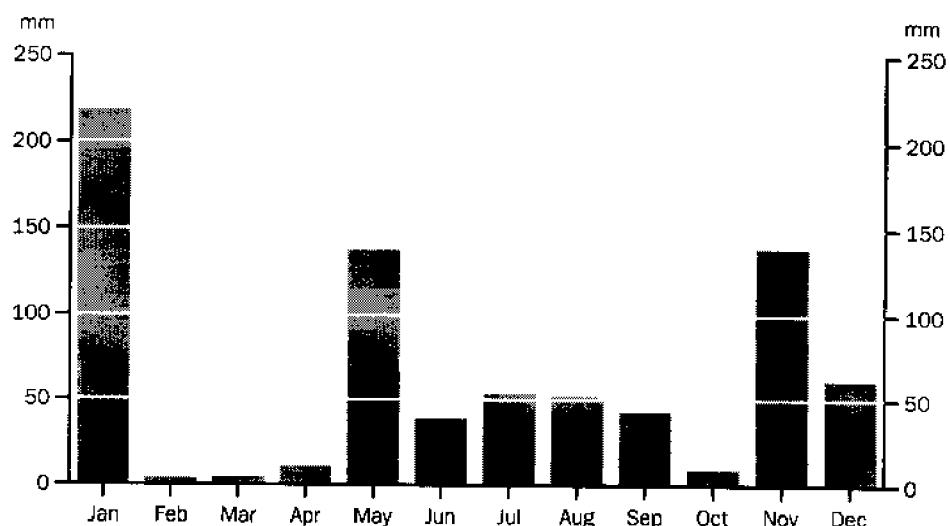
| | Total rainfall | Rainfall | | Fog Days |
|-------------|----------------|------------|-----|-------------|
| | | Days | no. | |
| 1995 | mm | | | |
| January | 218.4 | 9 | no. | 0 |
| February | 3.6 | 1 | | 0 |
| March | 4.4 | 3 | | 0 |
| April | 10.8 | 5 | | 3 |
| May | 137.4 | 15 | | 2 |
| June | 38.8 | 12 | | 5 |
| July | 53.4 | 15 | | 5 |
| August | 5.2 | 4 | | 6 |
| September | 42.8 | 10 | | 4 |
| October | 87.0 | 10 | | 1 |
| November | 138.2 | 13 | | 0 |
| December | 61.0 | 8 | | 1 |
| Year | 801.0 | 105 | | 27 |

¹ Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Unpublished data, Canberra Meteorological Office, Bureau of Meteorology.

Graph 1.4 shows the total rainfall in the ACT during 1995.

1.4 TOTAL RAINFALL, 1995



Source: Unpublished data, Canberra Meteorological Office, Bureau of Meteorology.

In 1995 daytime temperatures were a little cooler than average and nights were significantly warmer.

The average daily temperature for 1995 was 13.0°C, a little above the long-term average of 12.9°C. This was brought about by the warmer night-time temperatures — the average daily minimum was 6.9°C compared to the long-term average of 5.9°C. In fact, only three months had below average minimum temperatures; February, March and April. The minimum temperature of 12.7°C registered on 9 June was the highest daily minimum on record for that month.

The average maximum for 1995 was 19.0°C, a little below the long-term average of 19.4°C. The temperature exceeded 30°C on only 14 days during the year compared to the annual average of 29 days.

Table 1.5 outlines the average and extreme temperatures in the ACT for each month in 1995.

1.5

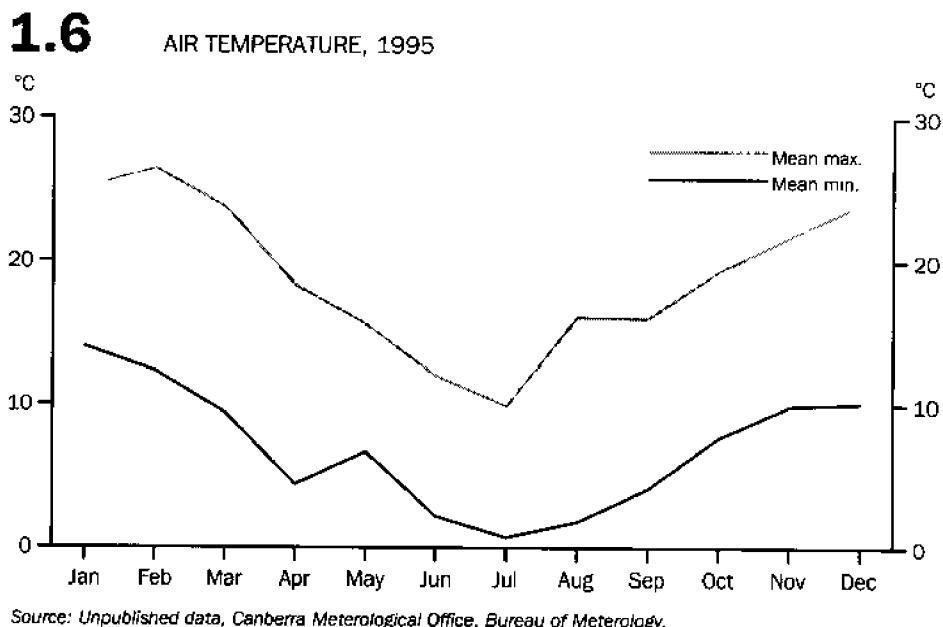
AIR TEMPERATURE¹, 1995

| 1995 | Air temperature daily readings (°C) | | Extreme air temperature (°C) | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | Mean max. | Mean min. | Highest | Lowest |
| January | 25.1 | 14.0 | 32.3 | 7.6 |
| February | 26.4 | 12.3 | 33.2 | 9.2 |
| March | 23.7 | 9.4 | 31.2 | 0.5 |
| April | 18.3 | 4.4 | 23.7 | -1.7 |
| May | 15.6 | 6.7 | 20.5 | 1.6 |
| June | 12.0 | 2.2 | 19.0 | -5.2 |
| July | 9.9 | 0.7 | 12.0 | -4.9 |
| August | 16.1 | 1.8 | 22.6 | -4.8 |
| September | 16.0 | 4.1 | 21.4 | -3.9 |
| October | 19.3 | 7.7 | 26.2 | 1.3 |
| November | 21.7 | 9.9 | 30.4 | 3.0 |
| December | 24.0 | 10.1 | 32.3 | 3.4 |
| Year average and extreme | 19.0 | 6.9 | 33.2 | -5.2 |

¹ Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Unpublished data, Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Graph 1.6 shows the mean daily minimum and maximum air temperature in the ACT during 1995.



VEGETATION

The ACT and surrounding region contains a wide range of native vegetation associations (groups of plants with similar living needs generally found together). The native vegetation associations of the ACT are formed by about 891 species of native vascular plants (i.e. trees, shrubs, flowering plants and ferns). There are also about 360 exotic (introduced) species known in the ACT. The ACT has the highest proportion of all the mainland States and Territories of exotic species among its plants. Little is known about the non-vascular plants (i.e. mosses, liverworts, lichens), algae and fungi, although at least 2,000 species have been recorded in the ACT, including 180 species of mosses.

WILDLIFE

The large area of natural land provides the food and shelter necessary for the survival and breeding of a wide variety and abundance of animals in the ACT. Biologists have recorded 360 species of vertebrates (animals with backbones) in the Territory, comprising 17 fish species, 15 species of frog, 53 reptile species, 210 native bird species and approximately 70 mammal species.

European settlement and urban expansion has been responsible for some wildlife species becoming locally endangered and extinct. Increasing environmental awareness, however, has lead to the establishment of various government and non-government organisations throughout the ACT and its neighbouring States to help minimise pressures on the environment including the native flora and fauna.

PARKS AND RESERVES

About 53% of the ACT's land is classed as national park or nature reserve. Except for the hilltops and ridges of the Canberra Nature Park, each of the other reserves lies within a catchment.

The ACT's national parks and nature reserves are managed by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service. All native animals and plants throughout the Territory are protected. All the national parks and nature reserves are open to the public for recreational and tourist activities.

Namadgi National Park is the largest nature conservation area in the ACT, and consists mainly of rugged bushland in the south-west of the Territory. It adjoins nature conservation areas in New South Wales to form part of the Alpine Parks of Australia's south-east.

The Murrumbidgee River Corridor comprises a strip of land and water up to 4 kilometres wide along the full length of the ACT section of the Murrumbidgee River.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve was declared in 1971 as the first nature reserve in the ACT, and adjoins the north-eastern side of Namadgi. Tidbinbilla has a role in nature conservation, but was originally developed as a site for wildlife breeding and viewing under more controlled conditions.

Canberra Nature Park comprises the urban hills and ridges of Canberra, and provide a landscape background to Canberra as well as wildlife habitat.

The Jerrabomberra Wetlands lie at the eastern end of Lake Burley Griffin and are relatively close to the national parliamentary triangle. They provide the most important wetland habitat in the ACT.

The Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve was declared as a nature reserve in 1994. It is located in the upper catchment of Ginninderra Creek and is the largest area of remnant open forest and woodland in Gungahlin.

The Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve lies between the Kowen Forest and New South Wales border to the east of Canberra. It has unique geology and flora and together with the adjoining Kowen Escarpment is an important link in migration corridors running both north-south and east-west across the ACT.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ACT State of the Environment Report, 1995, Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT.

Information Services Section, Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office.

Policy Section, Environment and Conservation Division, Department of Environment, Land and Planning.

ABS publications and other information services:

Regional Statistics, ACT (1313.8).

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

On 1 January 1911, New South Wales ceded authority over the ACT and the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. The development of Canberra as the federal capital was delayed, however, by the Depression and the World War II. The administration of the Territory was performed by the Commonwealth Government through various Commonwealth departments.

The National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) was established in 1957 and was given responsibility for the planning of the national capital, including the development of land and the building of government houses, schools and other community services. The responsibility for the administration of the NCDC remained with the Minister of the Interior and successive Ministers.

The Territory is represented in the Commonwealth Parliament by three Members in the House of Representatives; Bob McMullan MP (ALP — Member for Canberra); John Langmore MP (ALP — Member for Fraser); Annette Ellis MP (ALP — Member for Namadgi), and two Senators. Senator Kate Lundy (ALP) and Senator Margaret Reid (Lib). Unlike the States and Northern Territory, the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator.

In 1988 the Federal Government passed the *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act* making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity able to own property, enter into contracts, sue and be sued. As the Territory's constitution, the Act provided for the establishment of the Territory's Legislative Assembly and Executive. An election was held on 4 March 1989 and the first Legislative Assembly of the ACT sat on 11 May 1989.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Parliament of the ACT, the Legislative Assembly, consists of 17 full-time members who serve a fixed three-year term. They hold the responsibility in governing various State and municipal functions of the Territory. This makes it a unique government within Australia, acting at the State level (e.g. education and health), and the local council level (e.g. waste management).

2.1

MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AS AT APRIL 1996

| Name | Party | Position |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Berry, Wayne | ALP | Deputy Leader of the Opposition |
| Carnell, Kate | Liberal | Chief Minister |
| Cornwell, Greg | Liberal | Speaker |
| DeDomenico, Tony | Liberal | Deputy Chief Minister |
| Follett, Rosemary | ALP | — |
| Hird, Harold | Liberal | Government Whip |
| Horodny, Lucy | ACT Greens | — |
| Humphries, Gary | Liberal | Minister |
| Kaine, Trevor | Liberal | — |
| McRae, Roberta | ALP | Deputy Speaker |
| Moore, Michael | Independent | — |
| Osbourne, Paul | Independent | — |
| Reilly, Marion | ALP | — |
| Stefaniak, Bill | Liberal | Minister |
| Tucker, Kerrie | ACT Greens | — |
| Whitecross, Andrew | ALP | Leader of the Opposition |
| Wood, Bill | ALP | — |

Source: Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

All members vote to elect a Chief Minister, who then selects a further three Ministers to form the Cabinet. The Speaker is elected by, and represents, the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

The *Self-Government Act* empowers the Assembly to 'make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Territory'. Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the States and is the most broad-ranging power that can be conferred. Similar to the Queensland and Northern Territory Parliaments, the Legislative Assembly has only one Chamber. It differs from the Federal Parliament and other State Parliaments in that it is unicameral, that is, has no equivalent of the Senate or Legislative Council.

The ACT Executive comprises the four Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the three appointed Ministers), whose function is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister is Kate Carnell (Treasurer and Minister for Health and Community Care). The three appointed Ministers are Tony DeDomenico (Minister for Urban Services; Industrial Relations; Business, Employment and Tourism and Regulatory Reform), Gary Humphries (Minister for the Arts and Heritage; Environment, Land and Planning; Police; Emergency Services and Consumer Affairs) and Bill Stefaniak (Minister for Education and Training; Sports and Recreation; Housing and Family Services and Children's and Youth Services). Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

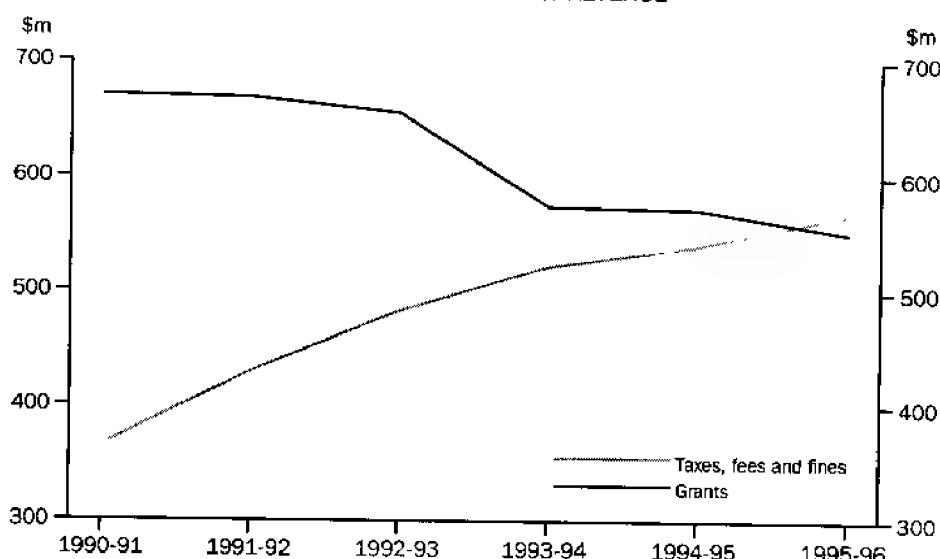
Outlays of the ACT Government in the 1994-95 financial year stood at \$1,278 million and are estimated to increase to \$1,320 million in 1995-96. Of total outlays, current expenditure accounts for approximately 85%.

The main sources of revenue for the ACT Government in 1994-95 were grants (\$572 million or 48.0% of all revenue) and taxes, fees and fines (\$540 million or 45.3%). In 1995-96, taxes, fees and fines are estimated to increase to \$568 million and grants are estimated to decrease to \$551 million.

Graph 2.2 shows the changing nature of ACT Government revenue from 1990-91 to 1995-96.

2.2

COMPOSITION OF ACT GOVERNMENT REVENUE



Source: *Government Financial Estimates, Australia (55/10)*.

Table 2.3 provides details of the transactions of the ACT Government in terms of expenditure and revenue.

2.3 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF ACT GOVERNMENT, CONSOLIDATED TOTAL

| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 ¹ |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Item | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Current expenditure | 926 | 940 | 951 | 991 |
| <i>Less</i> | | | | |
| Sales of goods and services ² | 99 | 135 | 126 | 128 |
| <i>Equals</i> | | | | |
| Final consumption expenditure | 827 | 805 | 825 | 863 |
| Interest payments | 56 | 59 | 51 | 56 |
| Subsidies paid to PTEs | 61 | 61 | 56 | 50 |
| Current grants to other governments | — | — | — | — |
| Other transfer payments | 132 | 142 | 151 | 161 |
| Total current outlays | 1 075 | 1 067 | 1 083 | 1 131 |
| Expenditure on new fixed assets | 246 | 207 | 237 | 233 |
| <i>Plus</i> | | | | |
| Expenditure on second-hand assets (net) | -12 | -17 | -24 | -31 |
| <i>Equals</i> | | | | |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure | 234 | 190 | 213 | 203 |
| Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net) | -53 | -39 | -27 | -25 |
| Capital gains to other governments | — | — | — | — |
| Other capital outlays | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Total capital outlays | 183 | 154 | 194 | 189 |
| Total outlays | 1 259 | 1 220 | 1 278 | 1 320 |
| Taxes, fees and fines | 483 | 522 | 540 | 568 |
| Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises | 37 | 38 | 39 | 54 |
| Interest received | 48 | 44 | 39 | 37 |
| Grants received | 655 | 574 | 573 | 551 |
| For own use | 597 | 513 | 506 | 482 |
| For onpassing | 58 | 61 | 66 | 69 |
| Other revenue | 19 | — | — | — |
| Total revenue | 1 243 | 1 178 | 1 191 | 1 210 |
| Increase in provisions | 46 | 51 | 53 | 51 |
| For depreciation | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 |
| Other | 8 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| Advances received (net) | -20 | -9 | -16 | -11 |
| Borrowing (net) | -5 | 1 | 53 | 58 |
| Other financing transactions | -5 | -1 | -3 | 11 |
| Total financing | 16 | 42 | 87 | 110 |
| Current deficit | -128 | -96 | -127 | -96 |
| Capital deficit | 98 | 88 | 161 | 154 |
| Total deficit | -30 | -9 | 34 | 58 |

¹ Forward estimate.

² This item provides an indication of the extent of government charges levied. The charges are offset against gross expenditure in calculating final consumption expenditure and comprise mainly sales to the private sector. However note that it has not been possible to exclude all inter-agency charges and that some estimated data is included.

Source: *Government Financial Estimates, Australia* (5512.0).

As can be seen in graph 2.2, the ACT Government's revenue from grants has been declining over recent years. This reduction has been offset to some extent by an increase in taxes, fees and fines. These can be divided into five main groups; employers payroll taxes, taxes on property, taxes on provision of goods and services, taxes on use of goods and performance of activities and fees and fines.

Table 2.4 provides a detailed breakdown of revenue generated by type of tax, fee and fines for the ACT Government over the last four financial years.

2.4

ACT GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES BY TYPE

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 ^p |
|---|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| | \$m 87 | \$m 90 | \$m 95 | \$m 101 |
| Employers' payroll | | | | |
| Taxes on property | | | | |
| Immovable property | 94 | 106 | 116 | 121 |
| Land | 19 | 23 | 29 | 29 |
| Municipal rates | 72 | 78 | 83 | 86 |
| Immovable property n.e.c. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Financial and capital transactions | 83 | 96 | 89 | 84 |
| Stamp duties | 60 | 73 | 62 | 59 |
| Financial institutions | 22 | 23 | 27 | 26 |
| Total | 176 | 202 | 205 | 206 |
| Taxes on provision of goods and services | | | | |
| Gambling | 31 | 40 | 47 | 51 |
| Government lotteries | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Private lotteries | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Poker machine | 15 | 17 | 19 | 23 |
| Casino | — | 6 | 12 | 11 |
| Race betting | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Insurance | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Insurance n.e.c. | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Total | 41 | 53 | 61 | 65 |
| Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities | | | | |
| Motor vehicle | 52 | 56 | 60 | 63 |
| Vehicle registration fees and taxes | 37 | 40 | 43 | 45 |
| Stamp duty on vehicle registration | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Drivers' licences | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Franchise taxes | 51 | 58 | 70 | 74 |
| Gas franchise | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Petroleum products franchise | 24 | 23 | 26 | 27 |
| Tobacco franchise | 16 | 22 | 26 | 27 |
| Liquor franchise | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Other taxes on use of goods etc. | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 102 | 115 | 130 | 136 |
| Fees and fines | | | | |
| Compulsory fees | 15 | 16 | 22 | 22 |
| Fines | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 23 | 24 | 31 | 31 |
| Total | 429 | 483 | 522 | 540 |

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia* (5506.0).

Taxes, fees and fines per head of mean population for the ACT have been consistently lower than for all States and Territories. However, the amount per head has been rising steadily since 1989-90. In that year the ACT was the sixth highest in terms of taxes per head, by 1991-92 this had risen to third, a position it still maintains.

2.5

TAXES, FEES AND FINES PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION¹

| | ACT | All States and Territories | ACT as a percentage of all States and Territories |
|----------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| | \$ | \$ | % |
| 1989-90 | 1 150 | 1 427 | 80.6 |
| 1990-91 | 1 292 | 1 501 | 86.1 |
| 1991-92 | 1 486 | 1 478 | 94.2 |
| 1992-93 | 1 643 | 1 662 | 98.9 |
| 1993-94 | 1 745 | 1 809 | 96.5 |
| 1994-95p | 1 794 | 1 874 | 95.7 |

¹ Mean populations for financial years are calculated from estimated populations at the end of the quarter immediately preceding the financial year and of the four succeeding quarters.

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia* (5506.0).

OUTLAYS

Outlays rose by \$58 million (or 4.8%) from 1993-94 to 1994-95. Of the major areas of expenditure, education outlays increased 6.3% to \$357 million, health increased 6.1% to \$262 million and public order and safety rose 17.4% to \$128 million. Housing and community amenities showed the biggest percentage increase, rising 190.3% to \$90 million. Notable decreases were recorded for general public services, down 7.4% to \$129 million and transport and communication, down 38.4% to \$77 million.

Forward estimates of outlays for 1995-96 aim for an increase of 3.3%. Public order and safety, education and housing and community amenities are each budgeted an increase in expenditure while health outlays are budgeted to decrease by 4.2%.

2.6 OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE, OF ACT GOVERNMENT

| Purpose ¹ | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 ^p | 1995-96 ¹ |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| General public services | \$132 | \$140 | \$129 | \$129 |
| Defence | — | — | — | — |
| Public order and safety | 100 | 109 | 128 | 134 |
| Education | 325 | 336 | 357 | 375 |
| Health | 285 | 247 | 262 | 251 |
| Social security and welfare | 53 | 60 | 59 | 60 |
| Housing and community amenities | 32 | 31 | 90 | 109 |
| Recreation and culture | 75 | 67 | 78 | 79 |
| Fuel and energy | 34 | 35 | 32 | 39 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | — | — | — | — |
| Mining, manufacturing and construction | 27 | — | — | — |
| Transport and communications | 128 | 125 | 77 | 68 |
| Other economic affairs | 13 | 11 | 14 | 19 |
| Other purposes | 56 | 59 | 51 | 56 |
| Total | 1 259 | 1 220 | 1 278 | 1 320 |

¹ Some figures for 1994-95 have been affected by the transferring of sub-program responsibilities and classification changes. For example, some of the responsibility for libraries and parks was transferred from Transport and Communication to Recreation and Culture, and some outlays on land which were previously classified in Recreation and Culture were included in Housing and Community Amenities.

Source: *Government Financial Estimates, Australia* (5512.0).

NET FINANCIAL POSITION

Net financial position refers to net debt (liabilities less financial assets). At the end of the 1995 financial year the ACT Government had a net debt of \$119 million, an increase of \$36 million (or 43.4%) over the previous period. This was the greatest increase of any State or Territory Government. However, the ACT still had the second lowest level of debt per capita, at \$391 per head as at June 1995.

Table 2.7 provides a detailed breakdown of the net financial position of each of the State and Territory Governments as well as the Commonwealth Government over the last two financial years.

2.7

NET FINANCIAL POSITION¹ OF GOVERNMENTS

| Sector | At June 1994 \$m | At June 1995 \$m | Percentage change % | Per capita June 1994 \$ | Per capita ² June 1995 \$ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Commonwealth Government | 80 752 | 92 966 | 15.1 | 4 526 | 5 149 |
| State Government | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 19 731 | 19 498 | -1.2 | 3 261 | 3 188 |
| Victoria | 31 967 | 31 798 | -0.5 | 7 143 | 7 063 |
| Queensland | 1 740 | -11 | -100.6 | 544 | .3 |
| South Australia | 8 710 | 8 669 | -0.5 | 5 928 | 5 881 |
| Western Australia | 7 944 | 7 413 | -6.7 | 4 670 | 4 280 |
| Tasmania | 3 434 | 3 398 | -1.0 | 7 268 | 7 183 |
| Northern Territory | 1 386 | 1 402 | 1.2 | 8 102 | 8 063 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 83 | 119 | 43.4 | 276 | 391 |
| Total State/Territory Government | 74 995 | 72 286 | -3.6 | 4 204 | 4 003 |

¹ Net financial position = Liabilities less financial assets. Assets held in the form of traded shares and assets and liabilities in the form of long-term trade credit are now excluded from net financial position.

² Population figures are Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 1995.

Source. *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (5513.0), *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

Secretariat, ACT Legislative Assembly.

Economics Branch, ACT Treasury.

ABS publications and other information services:

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0).

Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0).

Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (5513.0).

CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

The term Gross State Product (GSP) is used to denote income-based gross domestic product (GDP(I)), by State/Territory. Conceptually, GSP and GDP(I) are identical. GSP is a measure of economic production that is free of duplication, i.e. it only takes account of the value added in production. It is more formally defined as the total market value of goods and services produced after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

The ACT's current price GSP increased in 1994-95 by \$345 million (or 3.8%) to \$9,433 million. In constant price terms the increase was \$159 million (or 2.0%), raising GSP to \$8,179 million.

Table 3.1 provides details of GSP in both current and constant price terms for the ACT.

3.1

GROSS STATE PRODUCT¹

| Year | At current prices | | At average 1989-90 prices | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | \$m | % change | \$m | % change |
| 1990-91 | 7 493 | 5.0 | 7 127 | -0.1 |
| 1991-92 | 8 088 | 7.9 | 7 357 | 3.2 |
| 1992-93 | 8 516 | 5.3 | 7 614 | 3.5 |
| 1993-94 | 9 088 | 6.7 | 8 020 | 5.3 |
| 1994-95 | 9 433 | 3.8 | 8 179 | 2.0 |

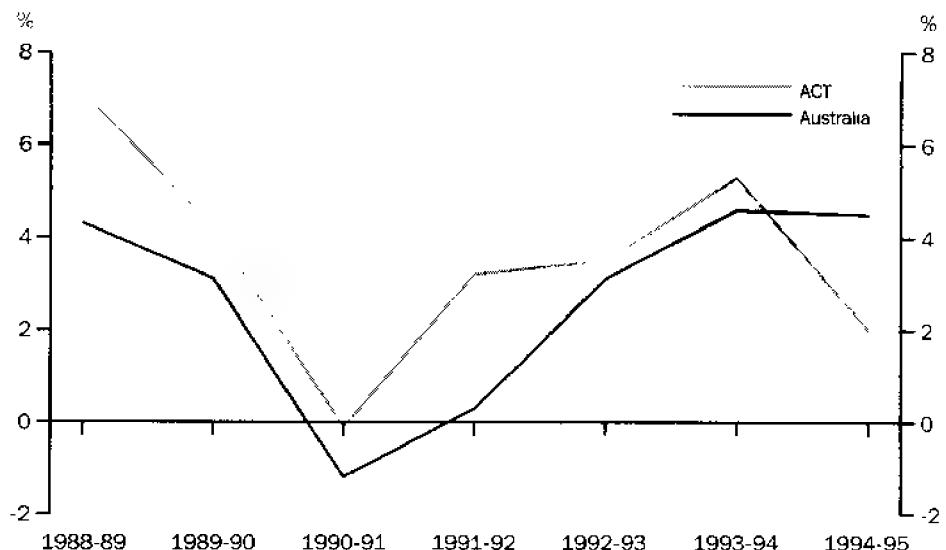
¹ Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised, that at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained introduced into the constant price GSP series through the use of this proxy deflator.

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5242.0).

Graph 3.2 illustrates the changes in GSP for ACT and Australia in constant price terms.

3.2

ACT GSP AND AUSTRALIA GDP(I), CONSTANT PRICES % CHANGE



Source: Australian National Accounts - State Accounts (5242.0); National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0).

The GSP per capita for the ACT has been consistently higher than that of Australia's GDP(I) per capita. In 1994-95 the ACT's figure was 23.5% greater in current prices and 17.1% greater in constant prices. However, from 1993-94 to 1994-95 GDP(I) per capita in Australia increased by 5.1% in current prices (3.3% in constant) while GSP per capita in the ACT increased by only 2.7% in current prices and 0.9% in constant prices.

Table 3.3 provides a comparison between the ACT GSP and the Australian GDP per capita in both current price and constant price (i.e. 1989-90 prices) terms.

3.3

GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

| Year | At current prices | | At constant prices | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| 1990-91 | 25 899 | 21 875 | 24 634 | 21 214 |
| 1991-92 | 27 468 | 22 074 | 24 985 | 21 025 |
| 1992-93 | 28 491 | 22 820 | 25 473 | 21 478 |
| 1993-94 | 30 206 | 23 906 | 26 656 | 22 236 |
| 1994-95 | 31 017 | 25 123 | 26 894 | 22 960 |

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5242.0); National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0).

CONTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Although the share of government administration and defence services in the ACT declined between 1982-83 (34% of GSP at factor cost) and 1994-95 (27% of GSP at factor cost), it remains by far the ACT's dominant industry. For Australia as a whole, government administration

accounts for only 4% of GSP at factor cost. Property and business services' contribution of 11% of GSP in 1994-95 ranks it as the second most important industry in the ACT.

Table 3.4 sets out the industry contribution to GSP for the ACT and Australia. The measurement of GSP at factor cost involves the summing of factor incomes i.e. wages, salaries and supplements and gross operating surplus for the various industries plus indirect taxes less subsidies.

3.4

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GSP — AT FACTOR COST, 1994-95¹

| Industry | ACT | | Australia | |
|--|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 11 | — | 12 620 | 3 |
| Mining | 6 | — | 16 947 | 4 |
| Manufacturing | 224 | 2 | 59 185 | 15 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 155 | 2 | 13 052 | 3 |
| Construction | 644 | 7 | 27 272 | 7 |
| Wholesale trade | 213 | 2 | 23 714 | 6 |
| Retail trade | 618 | 7 | 32 130 | 8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 181 | 2 | 9 213 | 2 |
| Transport and storage | 283 | 3 | 22 266 | 6 |
| Communication | 234 | 3 | 12 030 | 3 |
| Finance and insurance | 273 | 3 | 15 311 | 4 |
| Property and business services | 947 | 11 | 35 026 | 9 |
| Government administration and defence | 2 395 | 27 | 15 664 | 4 |
| Education | 527 | 6 | 19 735 | 5 |
| Health and community services | 433 | 5 | 24 504 | 6 |
| Culture and recreational services | 249 | 3 | 6 856 | 2 |
| Personal and other services | 233 | 3 | 7 893 | 2 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 819 | 9 | 37 927 | 10 |
| General government ² | 496 | 6 | 7 762 | 2 |
| Total | 8 941 | 100 | 399 107 | 100 |

¹ Industries may not add to total due to rounding differences.

² This refers to consumption of fixed capital by governments, details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

COMPONENTS OF GSP

In current prices, wages, salaries and supplements continue to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 60.8% (\$5,737 million) in 1994-95. Gross operating surplus (GOS) contributed 31.9% (\$3,008 million) and indirect taxes less subsidies 7.3% (\$688 million). For Australia as a whole the proportions are quite contrasting, as would be expected given the different structure of the economies. In 1994-95 wages, salaries and supplements contributed 49.2% to Australia's GDP(I), gross operating surplus made up 38.4% and indirect taxes less subsidies, 12.4%.

Table 3.5 provides a detailed breakdown of the components to the ACT GSP in current prices over the past five years.

3.5 COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

| Year | Wages, salaries and supplements \$m | GOS \$m | Indirect taxes less subsidies \$m | GSP \$m |
|---------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1990-91 | 4 677 | 2 337 | 479 | 7 493 |
| 1991-92 | 4 909 | 2 647 | 532 | 8 088 |
| 1992-93 | 5 099 | 2 834 | 583 | 8 516 |
| 1993-94 | 5 570 | 2 868 | 650 | 9 088 |
| 1994-95 | 5 737 | 3 008 | 688 | 9 433 |

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0); Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5242.0).

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Dwelling rent accounted for the greatest proportion of expenditure both for the ACT and nationally, accounting for 19.2% and 17.7% respectively. Together, food, tobacco products and alcohol made up 19.1% of the ACT's expenditure and 21.2% of Australia's total expenditure.

Table 3.6 provides an overview of consumption expenditure in the ACT and Australia for the 1994-95 financial year.

3.6 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95, CURRENT PRICES

| Category | | ACT \$m | ACT % | Australia \$m | Australia % |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Food | | 759 | 14.1 | 42 418 | 14.9 |
| Cigarettes and tobacco | | 90 | 1.7 | 5 498 | 1.9 |
| Alcoholic drinks | | 177 | 3.3 | 12 389 | 4.4 |
| Clothing, fabrics and footwear | | 302 | 5.6 | 14 806 | 5.2 |
| Household durables | | 324 | 6.0 | 18 489 | 6.5 |
| Health | | 342 | 6.4 | 21 129 | 7.4 |
| Dwelling rent | | 1 029 | 19.2 | 50 230 | 17.7 |
| Gas, electricity and fuel | | 126 | 2.3 | 6 087 | 2.1 |
| Travel and communication | | 723 | 13.5 | 41 942 | 14.8 |
| All other goods | | 437 | 8.1 | 21 075 | 7.4 |
| All other services | | 1 062 | 19.8 | 50 192 | 17.7 |
| Total | | 5 371 | 100.0 | 284 256 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 1994-95, 73.5% of total household income in the ACT was derived from wages, salaries and supplements, this was almost the same level as the previous year. Nationally, 63.4% of total household income came from wages, salaries and supplements, an increase of 6.0% from 1993-94.

Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises in the ACT continues to be considerably less than that for Australia, with the ACT recording 10.7% of total household income being sourced from transfers compared to 16.9% nationally. Factors affecting this comparison

include differences in unemployment rates and the age distribution of the population.

Income taxes paid as a proportion of total household income in the ACT (17.6%) were slightly higher than the national figure (15.5%). Other deductions (i.e. other direct taxes, fees, fines etc. and consumer debt, interest and transfers overseas) accounted for similar proportions of the total household income for the ACT and Australia.

Household disposable income (i.e. total household income less deductions) for the ACT stood at 80.3% of the total household income compared with the national figure of 82.0%.

Table 3.7 includes a detailed breakdown of the components to household income for both the ACT and Australia.

3.7 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

| Category | \$m | ACT | | Australia | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----|
| | | % | \$m | % | \$m |
| Wages, salaries and supplements | 5 841 | 73.5 | 223 274 | 63.4 | |
| Unincorporated enterprises income — farm, non-farm and income from dwellings | 588 | 7.4 | 33 833 | 9.6 | |
| Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises | 853 | 10.7 | 59 291 | 16.9 | |
| All other income | 670 | 8.4 | 35 535 | 10.1 | |
| Total household income | 7 952 | 100.0 | 351 933 | 100.0 | |
| Less | | | | | |
| Income tax paid | 1 400 | 17.6 | 54 634 | 15.5 | |
| Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc. | 54 | 0.6 | 3 749 | 1.1 | |
| Consumer debt, interest and transfers overseas | 111 | 1.4 | 5 005 | 1.4 | |
| Household disposable income | 6 387 | 80.3 | 288 545 | 82.0 | |

Source: Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

SPECIAL ARTICLE

1993-94 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY (HES)

The ABS 1993-94 HES collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of a sample of approximately 8,400 households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. The household is the basic unit of analysis in the HES. It is defined as a group of people who usually reside and eat together. The household is adopted as the basic unit of analysis because many items of expenditure such as food, accommodation and household goods and appliances relate to the household as a unit.

The HES survey covered only households in private dwellings and caravan parks. Private dwellings were defined as houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey.

Levels and composition of household expenditure are used to indicate the standard of living. HES results have been used in studies which analyse the relative standard of living of different household types such as those on low incomes, pensioner households, sole-parent families, rural households and recently arrived migrant households.

LEVELS OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

In 1993-94, Australian households spent an average of \$602 per week on commodities and services. This compares to \$749 by Canberra households. As expected, expenditure was closely related to income, so that households with low incomes had lower expenditure levels than those with high incomes.

The characteristics of households with low income and expenditure levels differed markedly from those with high levels. Australian households in which the level of expenditure on commodities and services was significantly below the average for all households included:

- households with only one household member, (average weekly expenditure \$311);
- households in which the reference person was aged 65 years or over, (average weekly expenditure \$336);
- households in which the reference person was unemployed or not in the labour force, (average weekly expenditure of \$439 and \$385 respectively); and
- households which relied on government pensions and allowances as their major source of income, (average weekly expenditure of \$333).

Differences in these characteristics of households in each of the States help to explain some of the differences in income and expenditure levels.

Canberra has a higher average weekly household expenditure on commodities and services than any other State or Territory in Australia. In 1993-94, total average weekly household expenditure in Canberra was \$1,071.02 compared to \$811.67 for the national average.

SPECIAL ARTICLE — continued

The level of household income is the main factor affecting Canberra's level of household expenditure. Canberra has the highest average weekly household income relative to other States and Territories in Australia. In 1993-94, Canberra's average weekly household income was \$1,037.39 compared to the national average of \$723.26. This can be attributed to Canberra having the greatest proportion of income in the form of employee income (79%), the lowest proportion in the form of government pensions and allowances (6%) and the lowest proportions of persons in the 65 and over age group.

PATTERNS OF EXPENDITURE

The pattern of expenditure, as well as the total expenditure for households living in different geographic areas, also varies. For example, households in Canberra have comparatively higher weekly housing costs (including mortgage, rent and rates payments), with an average of \$112. Housing costs were lowest for households in Hobart at \$73 and Adelaide at \$75.

Households in Canberra have low rates of home ownership and high rates of home purchasing and this is reflected in the Territory's high housing costs. Conversely, households in Adelaide have a high rate of home ownership and relatively low rates of home purchasing and private rentals, hence the lower housing costs. Lower median house prices in Adelaide also affect the equation.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

| Broad expenditure group | Average weekly household expenditure | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Canberra | Australia |
| Expenditure on commodities and services | | |
| Current housing costs (selected dwelling) | 112.29 | 85.38 |
| Fuel and power | 20.54 | 16.77 |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 126.81 | 111.00 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 18.65 | 17.46 |
| Tobacco | 8.53 | 9.19 |
| Clothing and footwear | 44.11 | 33.71 |
| Household furnishings and equipment | 46.57 | 39.56 |
| Household services and operation | 39.47 | 31.58 |
| Medical care and health expenses | 28.41 | 27.14 |
| Transport | 127.73 | 93.58 |
| Recreation | 102.33 | 79.34 |
| Personal care | 14.16 | 11.37 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 59.78 | 46.02 |
| Total expenditure on commodities and services | 749.37 | 602.11 |
| Selected other payments | | |
| Income tax | 243.71 | 136.99 |
| Mortgage payments | 32.73 | 20.78 |
| Other capital housing costs | -5.8 | 29.46 |
| Superannuation and life insurance | 51.01 | 22.32 |
| Total other payments | 321.65 | 209.55 |
| Total household expenditure | 1071.02 | 811.67 |

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, 1993-94, Detailed Expenditure Items (6535.0); Household Expenditure Survey, 1993-94, States and Territories (6533.0).

SPECIAL ARTICLE — *continued*

The average weekly household expenditure on clothing and footwear in Canberra is also markedly higher than the national average. In 1993-94, the average Canberra household spent \$44.11 on clothing and footwear, compared to \$33.71 for the national average. The average weekly household expenditure on meals eaten out and spent on take-away food was also higher in Canberra (\$40.11) compared to the national average (\$29.49). This can be partly attributed to the fact that the average Canberra household has a higher disposable income than that of any other State or Territory household in Australia.■

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. In 1994-95 the main export commodity from the ACT was electrical machinery, with an export value of \$5.01 million. The total value of all commodities exported from the ACT in 1994-95 was \$16.74 million, which was an increase of 46.8% from the previous year.

Table 3.8 outlines the top-10 export commodities by value from the ACT in 1994-95, together with their export values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

3.8 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY

| Commodity | 1992-93 \$'000 | 1993-94 \$'000 | 1994-95 \$'000 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances | 739 | 2 856 | 5 013 |
| Gold coin | 604 | 2 689 | 2 396 |
| Office machines and automated data processing machines | 1 852 | 1 173 | 1 685 |
| Crude animal and vegetable materials | 193 | 369 | 1 381 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 317 | 616 | 689 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | 31 | 105 | 614 |
| Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) | 337 | 20 | 497 |
| Telecommunications and sound equipment | 45 | 147 | 443 |
| Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles | 100 | 182 | 397 |
| Specialised machinery | 55 | 134 | 367 |
| Total exports | 7 880 | 11 406 | 16 742 |

Source: Unpublished data — ACT, ABS.

Table 3.9 outlines the top-10 import commodities by value from the ACT in 1994-95, together with their import values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

3.9

IMPORTS BY COMMODITY

| Commodity | 1992-93 \$'000 | 1993-94 \$'000 | 1994-95 \$'000 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Telecommunications and sound equipment | 608 | 2 619 | 2 705 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 3 446 | 1 747 | 1 750 |
| Special transactions and commodities | 6 911 | 3 088 | 1 702 |
| Office machines and automated data processing machines | 764 | 862 | 963 |
| Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles | 1 011 | 695 | 920 |
| Photographic apparatus and equipment | 270 | 174 | 679 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | 704 | 533 | 633 |
| Articles of apparel and clothing accessories | 622 | 365 | 459 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances | 1 062 | 640 | 257 |
| General industrial machinery | 405 | 436 | 207 |
| Total imports | 18 721 | 21 745 | 12 143 |

Source: Unpublished data — ACT, ABS.

Imports into the ACT refers to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT, it is also called State or Territory of destination. The State or Territory of final destination is not necessarily the State or Territory in which the goods were discharged, so figures should be treated with caution.

In 1994-95 the major import commodity released in the ACT was telecommunications and sound equipment with a value of \$2.7 million. The total value of imports in the ACT in 1994-95 was \$12.1 million, a decrease of 44.2% from the previous year.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The following tables present selected data for banks, permanent building societies and credit unions in the ACT. While statistics for permanent building societies are present on a standard financial-year basis, they also include data for institutions which have other than 30 June accounting years. In these cases, the data are assigned and compiled to the standard financial year in which the accounting period ends.

Bank deposits repayable in Australia as at June 1995 increased by 29.3% to \$4,197 million from June 1994. The National Australia Bank was the Territory's biggest deposit holder (27.4% of deposits), followed by the Advance Bank (22.8%) and the Commonwealth Bank (20.8%).

A detailed breakdown of deposits and loans by banks in the ACT are included in table 3.10.

3.10 BANKS — DEPOSITS AND LOANS, JUNE 1995¹

| Institution | Deposits repayable in Australia | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Current account bearing interest | Current account non-bearing interest | Term at call ² | Other | Total | Other lending ³ |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Advance Bank Australia | 109 | — | 576 | 274 | 959 | 1 158 |
| ANZ Banking Group | 56 | 33 | 114 | 71 | 274 | 495 |
| Citibank Savings | 19 | — | 26 | — | 45 | 4 |
| Commonwealth Bank | 235 | 66 | 312 | 259 | 873 | 912 |
| National Australia Bank | 152 | 27 | 891 | 78 | 1 148 | 809 |
| St George Bank | 31 | — | 66 | 37 | 134 | 601 |
| State Bank of NSW | 63 | 12 | 40 | 10 | 124 | 525 |
| Westpac | 353 | 54 | 147 | 83 | 637 | 815 |
| Other Banks | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 15 |
| Total | 1 018 | 194 | 2 173 | 812 | 4 197 | 5 333 |

¹ Average of weekly figures for month.

² Includes cash deposits.

³ Refers to loans to non-financial sector.

Source: Australian Banking Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia.

Although the number of banks decreased by two in 1995, the amount of total loans rose by 8.4% to \$5,333 million. There was also one less credit union trading in the ACT although total loans rose by 4.8% to \$197 million.

3.11 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, NUMBER AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, AS AT 30 JUNE

| Institution | 1992 | | 1993 | | 1994 | | 1995 | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Total | loans | Total | loans | Total | loans | Total | loans |
| | no. | \$m | no. | \$m | no. | \$m | no. | \$m |
| Bank | 8 | 3 236 | 9 | 4 579 | 10 | 4 920 | 8 | 5 333 |
| Credit Union | 4 | 162 | 6 | 176 | 6 | 188 | 5 | 197 |
| Building Society | 1 | 453 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Source: Unpublished data, Bank Supervision Department, Reserve Bank of Australia.

LENDING ACTIVITY

The statistics on lending activity have been classified into four categories:

- housing — secured housing finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation;
- personal — finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use;
- commercial — finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises and non-profit organisations as well as to individuals (for investment and business purposes); and

- **lease** — finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises (financial and trading enterprises, non-profit organisations, individuals, government and public authorities).

Lending commitments in the ACT for 1994-95 fell to \$2,637.8 million. This was a decrease of 13.9% from the previous year. Housing finance (down 22.1%) and commercial finance (down 10.6%) were the main contributors to this decrease.

A five-year overview of lending commitments by type of lending activity is contained in the following table.

3.12

LENDING COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDING ACTIVITY

| Type of lending activity | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Housing finance for owner occupation ¹ | 541.5 | 774.6 | 1 098.8 | 1 315.3 | 1 025.0 |
| Personal finance | 367.8 | 418.2 | 454.0 | 506.1 | 506.6 |
| Commercial finance | 1 007.8 | 1 057.2 | 979.3 | 1 129.1 | 1 009.4 |
| Lease finance | 67.2 | 87.7 | 73.5 | 114.1 | 96.8 |
| Total | 1 984.0 | 2 320.5 | 2 605.6 | 3 064.5 | 2 637.8 |

¹ Including alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Housing finance

Housing finance for owner occupation showed significant decreases for 1994-95. The total for all lenders was down 17.7%, with finance for the purchase of established dwellings showing the largest fall (23.1%). Commitments for the construction and purchase of new dwellings were also lower, by 18.7% and 6.6% respectively.

Table 3.13 provides details of the levels of borrowing for owner-occupied housing in the ACT over the past five years.

3.13

HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS

| Year | Construction | Purchase of new dwellings | Purchase of established dwellings ¹ | Purpose of commitment | |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Re-financing ¹ | Total ² |
| 1990-91 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1991-92 | 45.9 | 73.5 | 402.0 | n.a | 521.3 |
| 1992-93 | 109.4 | 70.1 | 515.9 | 46.2 | 741.5 |
| 1993-94 | 128.3 | 176.1 | 661.2 | 90.6 | 1 056.2 |
| 1994-95 | 127.0 | 205.5 | 772.9 | 136.2 | 1 241.6 |
| | 103.3 | 191.9 | 594.3 | 132.8 | 1 022.3 |

¹ Refinancing was included in 'Purchase of established dwellings prior to 1991-92'.

² Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Personal finance Fixed loan commitments increased by 4.5% to \$310.5 million, the major contributors to this rise were purchases of motor vehicles, boats etc. (up 9.5%) and individual residential blocks of land (up 36.1%). On the negative side, fixed loan commitments for debt consolidation fell by 27.8%, to \$27.6 million. 1994-95 also saw new and increased credit limits fall by 6.2% to \$196.1 million.

Table 3.14 outlines details of personal finance commitments for all lenders in the ACT over the past three years.

3.14

PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS ALL LENDERS

| | 1992-93 \$'000 | 1993-94 \$'000 | 1994-95 \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Fixed loan commitments | | | |
| Purchases of | | | |
| Motor vehicles, boats etc. | 103 093 | 102 873 | 112 696 |
| Household and personal goods | 10 231 | 8 982 | 7 998 |
| Individual residential blocks of land | 9 825 | 13 428 | 18 274 |
| Owner occupied housing (unsecured) | 13 363 | 15 408 | 14 274 |
| Travel and holidays | 6 867 | 5 358 | 5 570 |
| Debt consolidation | 24 011 | 38 294 | 27 632 |
| Refinancing | 49 002 | 81 180 | 80 682 |
| Other | 71 324 | 31 599 | 34 335 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>287 716</i> | <i>297 102</i> | <i>310 461</i> |
| Revolving credit facilities | | | |
| New and increased credit limits | 166 260 | 209 073 | 196 100 |
| Total credit limits (at end of year) | 745 697 | 782 373 | 818 361 |
| Credit used (at end of year) | 275 409 | 285 450 | 324 980 |

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Commercial finance Fixed loan commitments for 1994-95 rose by 1.5% compared with the previous year. Large increases occurred for refinancing (up \$18.4 million) and purchases of plant and equipment (up \$10.5 million). However, loans for the construction of dwellings for rental or resale fell 27.8% (or \$33.4 million). New and increased credit limits also fell by 30.1% to \$302.0 million.

Table 3.15 contains details of commercial finance commitments by purpose of loan for the ACT over the past three years.

3.15 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ALL LENDERS

| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Fixed loan commitments | | | |
| Construction finance for | | | |
| Erection of dwellings for rental/resale | 92 896 | 120 116 | 86 724 |
| Erection of non-residential buildings | 8 677 | 15 052 | 17 313 |
| Other | 3 121 | 3 137 | 7 553 |
| Purchase of real property | | | |
| Purchase of dwellings for rental/resale | 190 450 | 272 599 | 297 259 |
| Purchase of non-residential buildings | 44 513 | 29 186 | 26 783 |
| Other | 120 352 | 74 066 | 59 014 |
| Purchase of plant and equipment | 26 900 | 29 131 | 39 602 |
| Refinancing | 53 631 | 69 113 | 87 477 |
| Other finance ¹ | 76 060 | 84 434 | 85 663 |
| <i>Total commitments</i> | <i>616 600</i> | <i>696 834</i> | <i>707 389</i> |
| Revolving credit facilities | | | |
| New and increased credit limits | 362 737 | 432 231 | 302 000 |
| Total credit limits (at end of year) | 960 297 | 1 003 073 | 1 031 894 |
| Credit used (at end of year) | 737 432 | 635 049 | 690 915 |

¹ Includes factoring and wholesale finance.

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Lease finance Lease finance commitments in the ACT fell by 15.1% from 1993-94 to 1994-95. Lease finance commitments tend to fluctuate significantly from year to year and among different types of goods, as can be seen by table 3.16.

3.16 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF GOODS

| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| <i>Type of goods</i> | | | |
| New and used motor cars | | | |
| | 27 351 | 35 432 | 40 996 |
| New and used trucks | | | |
| | 8 197 | 42 360 | 15 994 |
| Agricultural, manufacturing and construction equipment | | | |
| | 5 691 | 7 955 | 21 152 |
| Office machines and electronic data processing equipment | | | |
| | 19 977 | 23 600 | 11 156 |
| Shop and office furniture and fittings | | | |
| | 3 510 | 2 074 | 3 405 |
| All other | | | |
| | 8 729 | 2 699 | 4 128 |
| Total finance lease commitments | 73 455 | 114 120 | 96 831 |

Source: Unpublished data, Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Australian Banking Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia.

Unpublished data, Bank Supervision Department, Reserve Bank of Australia.

ABS publications and other information services:

National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0).

Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5220.0).

Australian National Accounts — State Accounts (5242.0).

Unpublished housing, personal, commercial and lease finance data — Business and Financial Surveys Section, ABS. Also available on PC Ausstats.

Unpublished trade data, ACT, ABS.

CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 1995 the estimated resident population of the ACT was 304,100, an increase of 3,200 since 30 June 1994. The natural rate of increase (excess of births over deaths) of the ACT population continued to decrease, falling to 1.05%. Net migration returned to a small positive increase, with the net percentage rate increase being 0.03%.

Table 4.1 provides details of the components to the change in the ACT population over the past five years.

4.1

COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

| Year ended 30 June | 1994-95 | Net overseas migration | | Net interstate migration | | Population as at 30 June | Rate of growth ¹ | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | % | % | % | persons | | ACT | Australia |
| 1991 | 1.23 | 0.15 | 1.04 | 288 600 | 2.52 | 1.28 | | |
| 1992 | 1.19 | 0.01 | 0.58 | 293 700 | 1.77 | 1.19 | | |
| 1993 | 1.16 | -0.20 | 0.55 | 298 200 | 1.51 | 0.96 | | |
| 1994 | 1.10 | -0.14 | -0.05 | 300 900 | 0.66 | 1.03 | | |
| 1995p | 1.05 | 0.09 | -0.06 | 304 100 | 1.08 | 1.21 | | |

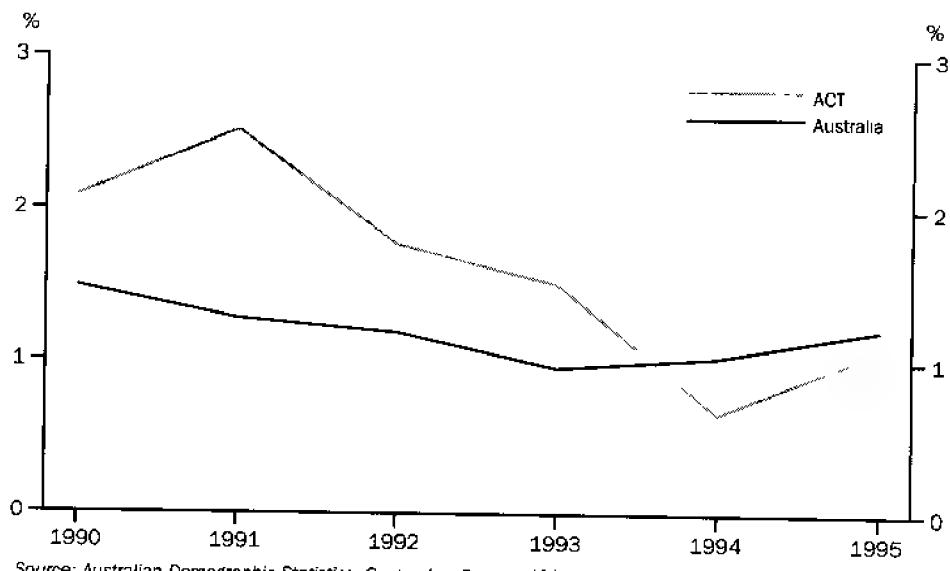
¹ Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of the natural increase and net migration rates arise from the respective adjustments (which are made after each census) to eliminate any intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

Graph 4.2 shows the population growth rate for Australia and the ACT for the last six years.

4.2

POPULATION GROWTH, ACT AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics*, September Quarter 1995 (3101.0).

After several years of growing at a rate faster than that of the nation as a whole, the ACT fell below the Australian growth rate in 1994. The following year saw the ACT reverse its decreasing trend and converge with the national rate of population growth.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

From estimated resident population data in 1991 to the latest estimated population in 1995, Canberra continued to grow strongly in the Outer Canberra and Tuggeranong statistical subdivisions while Belconnen, Woden Valley, Central Canberra and Weston Creek showed negative growth rates.

Outer Canberra had increased from 2,306 persons to 10,913 (annual average growth rate of 93.3%) from 1991 to 1995. This has been almost exclusively in the new suburbs around the Gungahlin town centre. Palmerston's 1995 population was estimated at 4,627 persons, while in 1991 it had none.

The Tuggeranong suburbs of Banks (estimated 1995 population of 3,170), and Conder (2,537) were both unpopulated in 1991, while Gordon (5,756) has had an average annual growth rate of 176.8% since 1991. Tuggeranong's annual average growth rate from 1991 to 1995 has been approximately 4.8%, this compares with the average growth rate for Canberra as a whole of 1.3%.

With the increase in population of the ACT, the density has also increased. In 1995 there were, on average, 128 persons per square kilometre compared with 122 persons per square kilometre in 1991 and only 109 persons in 1986.

Table 4.3 provides a detailed overview of the estimated resident population of each of the suburbs and town centre districts for the last two census years and 1995.

4.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1995

| Statistical subdivision/Statistical local area | 1986 | 1991 | 1995p | Average change per year | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | 1986-91 | 1991-95 |
| Canberra Central Subdivision | | | | | |
| Acton | 1 418 | 1 796 | 1 750 | 5.3 | -0.6 |
| Ainslie | 4 901 | 4 825 | 4 628 | -0.3 | -1.0 |
| Barton | 817 | 666 | 645 | -3.7 | -0.8 |
| Braddon | 2 275 | 2 034 | 1 921 | -2.1 | -1.4 |
| Campbell | 3 381 | 3 394 | 3 055 | 0.1 | -2.5 |
| City | 404 | 156 | 365 | -12.3 | 33.5 |
| Deakin | 2 729 | 2 715 | 2 659 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| Dickson | 2 200 | 2 063 | 1 894 | -1.2 | -2.0 |
| Downer | 3 911 | 3 702 | 3 361 | -1.1 | -2.3 |
| Duntroon | 1 444 | 1 959 | 1 950 | 7.1 | -0.1 |
| Forrest | 1 246 | 1 307 | 1 204 | 1.0 | -2.0 |
| Fyshwick | 86 | 78 | 75 | -1.9 | -1.0 |
| Griffith | 3 108 | 3 236 | 3 293 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Hackett | 3 393 | 3 225 | 2 995 | -1.0 | -1.8 |
| Kingston | 1 065 | 1 306 | 1 621 | 4.5 | 6.0 |
| Lyneham | 2 540 | 4 248 | 4 190 | 13.4 | -0.3 |
| Narrabundah | 5 507 | 5 326 | 5 362 | -0.7 | 0.2 |
| O'Connor | 5 150 | 4 999 | 4 766 | -0.6 | -1.2 |
| Parkes | 11 | 27 | 27 | 29.1 | 0.0 |
| Red Hill | 3 191 | 3 295 | 3 151 | 0.7 | -1.1 |
| Reid | 1 655 | 1 576 | 1 663 | -1.0 | 1.4 |
| Russell | 3 | 5 | 5 | 13.3 | 0.0 |
| Turner | 1 997 | 2 156 | 2 013 | 1.6 | -1.7 |
| Watson | 3 807 | 3 712 | 3 515 | -0.5 | -1.3 |
| Yarralumla | 3 092 | 3 077 | 2 846 | -0.1 | -1.9 |
| Total Canberra Central | 59 331 | 60 883 | 58 954 | 0.5 | -0.8 |
| Belconnen Subdivision | | | | | |
| Aranda | 3 065 | 2 871 | 2 658 | -1.3 | -1.9 |
| Belconnen Town Centre | 1 349 | 2 233 | 2 706 | 13.1 | 5.3 |
| Bruce | 944 | 1 858 | 2 214 | 19.4 | 4.8 |
| Charnwood | 3 751 | 3 761 | 3 549 | 0.1 | -1.4 |
| Cook | 3 381 | 3 251 | 3 105 | -0.8 | -1.1 |
| Dunlop | .. | .. | 307 | .. | .. |
| Evatt | 6 587 | 6 699 | 6 461 | 0.3 | -0.9 |
| Florey | 2 213 | 5 657 | 5 738 | 31.1 | 0.4 |
| Flynn | 4 532 | 4 337 | 3 957 | -0.9 | -2.2 |
| Fraser | 2 736 | 2 705 | 2 590 | -0.2 | -1.1 |
| Giralang | 4 081 | 4 209 | 4 072 | 0.6 | -0.8 |
| Hawker | 3 276 | 3 423 | 3 125 | 0.9 | -2.2 |
| Higgins | 3 981 | 3 819 | 3 572 | -0.8 | -1.6 |
| Holt | 4 674 | 4 604 | 4 592 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Kaleen | 8 463 | 9 132 | 8 742 | 1.6 | -1.1 |
| Latham | 4 634 | 4 497 | 4 300 | -0.6 | -1.1 |
| McKellar | 2 743 | 3 083 | 3 128 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| Macgregor | 4 576 | 4 470 | 4 180 | -0.5 | -1.6 |
| Macquarie | 2 544 | 2 797 | 2 601 | 2.0 | -1.8 |
| Melba | 4 476 | 3 598 | 3 704 | -3.9 | 0.7 |
| Page | 2 669 | 2 728 | 2 733 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Scullin | 3 439 | 3 311 | 2 961 | -0.7 | -2.6 |
| Spence | 3 367 | 3 257 | 2 969 | -0.7 | -2.2 |
| Weetangera | 3 310 | 3 143 | 2 971 | -1.0 | -1.4 |
| Belconnen SSD Balance | 82 | 76 | 73 | -1.5 | -1.0 |
| Total Belconnen | 84 873 | 89 519 | 87 008 | 1.1 | -0.7 |

... continued

4.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1995 — continued

| Statistical subdivision/Statistical local area | 1986 | 1991 | 1995p | Average change per year | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | 1986–91 | 1991–95 |
| Woden Valley Subdivision | | | | | |
| Chifley | 2 858 | 2 646 | 2 336 | -1.5 | -2.9 |
| Curtin | 6 048 | 5 701 | 5 304 | -1.1 | -1.7 |
| Farrer | 4 039 | 3 914 | 3 764 | -0.6 | -1.0 |
| Garran | 3 353 | 3 191 | 2 915 | -1.0 | -2.2 |
| Hughes | 3 236 | 3 111 | 2 930 | -0.8 | -1.5 |
| Isaacs | .. | 2 511 | 2 934 | .. | 4.2 |
| Lyons | 3 199 | 2 998 | 2 697 | -1.3 | -2.5 |
| Mawson | 3 016 | 3 011 | 2 782 | 0.0 | -1.9 |
| O'Malley | 171 | 535 | 825 | 42.6 | 13.6 |
| Pearce | 2 907 | 2 674 | 2 496 | -1.6 | -1.7 |
| Philip | 398 | 1 082 | 1 785 | 34.4 | 16.2 |
| Torrens | 2 608 | 2 547 | 2 358 | -0.5 | -1.9 |
| Total Woden Valley | 31 833 | 33 921 | 33 126 | 1.3 | -0.6 |
| Weston Creek Subdivision | | | | | |
| Chapman | 3 453 | 3 339 | 3 135 | -0.7 | -1.5 |
| Duffy | 3 927 | 3 762 | 3 442 | -0.8 | -2.1 |
| Fisher | 3 610 | 3 487 | 3 375 | -0.7 | -0.8 |
| Holder | 3 453 | 3 223 | 3 000 | -1.3 | -1.7 |
| Rivett | 4 212 | 3 933 | 3 544 | -1.3 | -2.5 |
| Stirling | 2 200 | 2 444 | 2 300 | 2.2 | -1.5 |
| Waramanga | 3 152 | 3 089 | 2 700 | -0.4 | -3.1 |
| Weston | 3 970 | 3 841 | 3 526 | -0.6 | -2.1 |
| Weston Creek | — | — | — | — | — |
| SSD Balance | 83 | 36 | 36 | -11.3 | 0.0 |
| Total Weston Creek | 28 060 | 27 154 | 25 058 | -0.6 | -1.9 |
| Tuggeranong Subdivision | | | | | |
| Banks ¹ | .. | .. | 3 170 | .. | .. |
| Bonython | .. | 2 414 | 3 357 | .. | 9.8 |
| Calwell | 5 | 5 406 | 5 953 | 21 604.0 | 2.5 |
| Chisholm | 4 803 | 6 373 | 6 297 | 6.5 | -0.3 |
| Conder ¹ | .. | .. | 2 537 | .. | .. |
| Fadden | 3 089 | 3 501 | 3 778 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Gilmore | 774 | 3 278 | 3 349 | -1.6 | 0.5 |
| Gordon | .. | 713 | 5 756 | .. | 176.8 |
| Gowrie | 3 912 | 3 907 | 3 746 | 0.0 | -1.0 |
| Greenway | .. | 417 | 932 | .. | 30.9 |
| Isabella Plains | 733 | 4 410 | 4 795 | 100.3 | 2.2 |
| Kambah | 17 979 | 18 438 | 18 104 | 0.5 | -0.5 |
| Macarthur | 1 364 | 1 550 | 1 730 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Monash | 3 527 | 4 189 | 5 804 | 3.8 | 9.6 |
| Oxley | 1 594 | 2 187 | 2 161 | 7.4 | -0.3 |
| Richardson | 3 628 | 3 685 | 3 646 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| Theodore | .. | 3 689 | 4 029 | .. | 2.3 |
| Wanniassa | 10 033 | 10 132 | 9 408 | 0.2 | -1.8 |
| Tuggeranong SSD | — | — | — | — | — |
| Balance | 64 | 123 | 123 | 18.4 | 0.0 |
| Total Tuggeranong | 51 505 | 74 412 | 88 675 | 8.9 | 4.8 |

For footnotes see end of table

4.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1995 — *continued*

| Statistical subdivision/Statistical local area | 1986 | 1991 | 1995p | Average change per year | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | 1986-91 | 1991-95 |
| Outer Canberra Subdivision | | | | % | % |
| Amaroo | .. | .. | 307 | .. | .. |
| Gungahlin Balance ² | 73 | 94 | 61 | 5.8 | -8.8 |
| Hall | 316 | 356 | 377 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| Harman | 350 | 375 | 232 | 1.4 | -9.5 |
| Hume | 18 | 13 | 13 | -5.6 | 0.0 |
| Jerrabomberra ³ | 34 | 34 | 38 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Kowen | 34 | 50 | 47 | 9.4 | -1.5 |
| Majura | 339 | 349 | 349 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Mitchell | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 0.0 |
| Ngunnawal | .. | .. | 2 943 | .. | .. |
| Nicholls | .. | .. | 883 | .. | .. |
| Oaks Estate | 304 | 325 | 340 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Palmerston | .. | .. | 4 627 | .. | .. |
| Pialligo | 169 | 123 | 128 | -5.4 | 1.0 |
| Stromlo | 117 | 114 | 105 | -0.5 | -2.0 |
| Symonston ³ | 496 | 468 | 458 | -1.1 | -0.5 |
| Total Outer Canberra | 2 250 | 2 306 | 10 913 | 0.5 | 93.3 |
| ACT Balance | | | | | |
| Remainder of ACT ⁴ | 397 | 391 | 391 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Total ACT | 258 249 | 288 586 | 304 125 | 2.3 | 1.3 |

¹ Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992. They became separate SLAs on 1 July 1992.

² Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991.

³ Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston.

⁴ Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (3207.8); 1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (2730.8)*.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the ACT accounts for only a small proportion of the total population, an estimated 0.65% in 1994. The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1994 the estimated growth rate was 21.8% (the highest rate of all the States and Territories) compared to 7.2% for Australia.

Table 4.4 shows the indigenous population for the last two census counts and estimates for 1994.

4.4

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

| Item | 1986 ¹ | 1991 ¹ | 1994 ² |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Population (no.) | 1 384 | 1 616 | 1 969 |
| Proportion of Australian Indigenous population (%) | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.65 |
| Proportion of ACT population (%) | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.65 |

¹ Census counts by place of usual residence.

² Projected estimate.

Source: *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (3230.0)*.

The age structure of the ACT population at 30 June 1995 was different than that of Australia as a whole. As can be seen in figure 4.5 the age group 20–24 years old makes up by far the largest age group percentage in the ACT. This is true for both males and females. For Australia this age group, while still a large percentage of the population, does not significantly stand out.

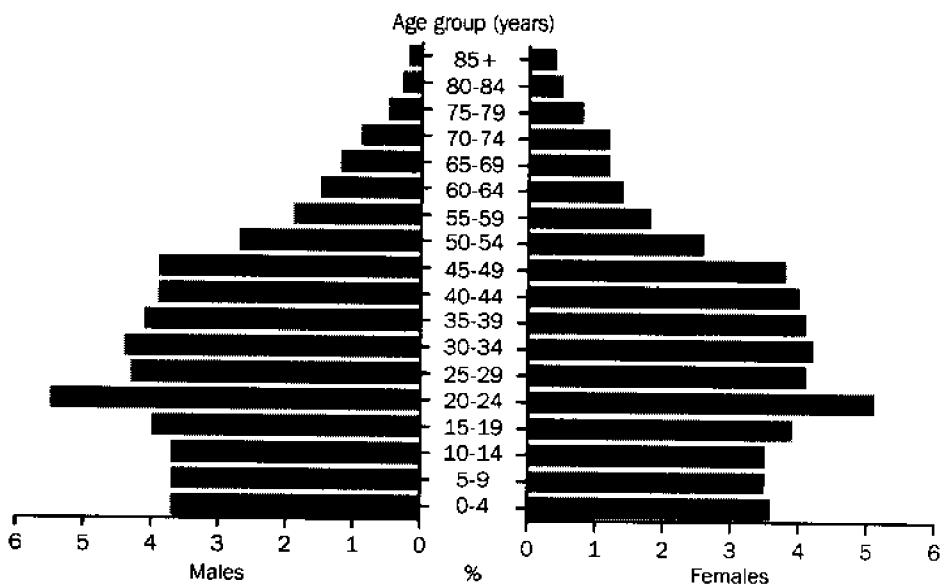
Persons aged below 19 years make up a slightly larger percentage of the population in the ACT than Australia, this is also reflected in the lower average age of the ACT population. Another major difference (and contributing cause to the younger average age of ACT persons) is the lower percentage of older persons in the ACT, compared to Australia.

Figure 4.7 shows the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1985 and 1995. Various demographic trends can be shown by this profile, for example birth rates and migration. As was previously mentioned, the population of the age group 19–25 years made up a significant number of the total population at 30 June 1995. As can be seen in figure 4.7, these peaks were also evident, but not as large, 10 years before when this group was aged 9–15 years. The difference between the two can be attributed to migration in the intervening decade.

The sex ratio (number of males compared to females) in the ACT follows Australia-wide trends. The ratio declines with age, with more males born than females but the higher male mortality rates gradually erode this difference. As shown in figure 4.7, there are more females in the higher age groups than males. There are also more older persons compared to 10 years previously, reflecting the ageing of the ACT population.

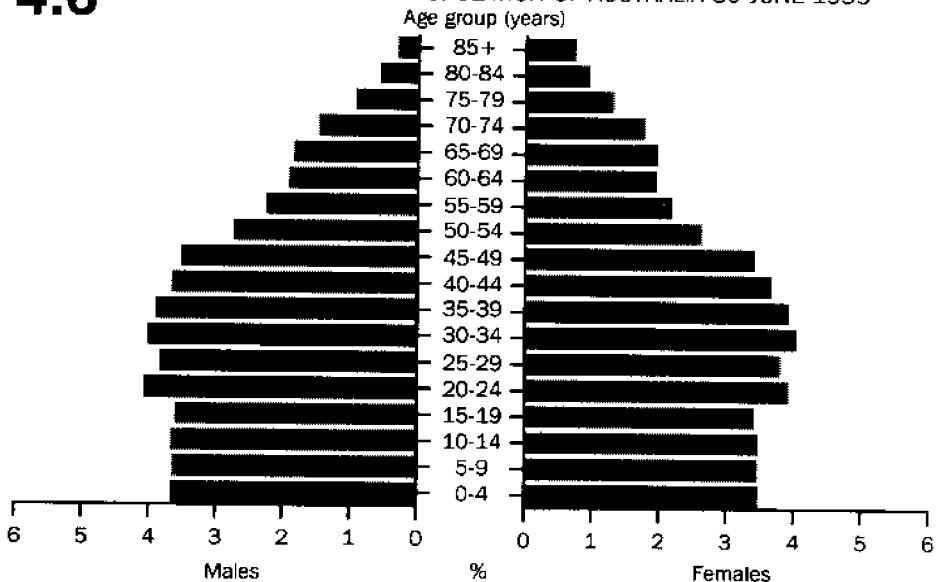
4.5

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 30 JUNE 1995



4.6

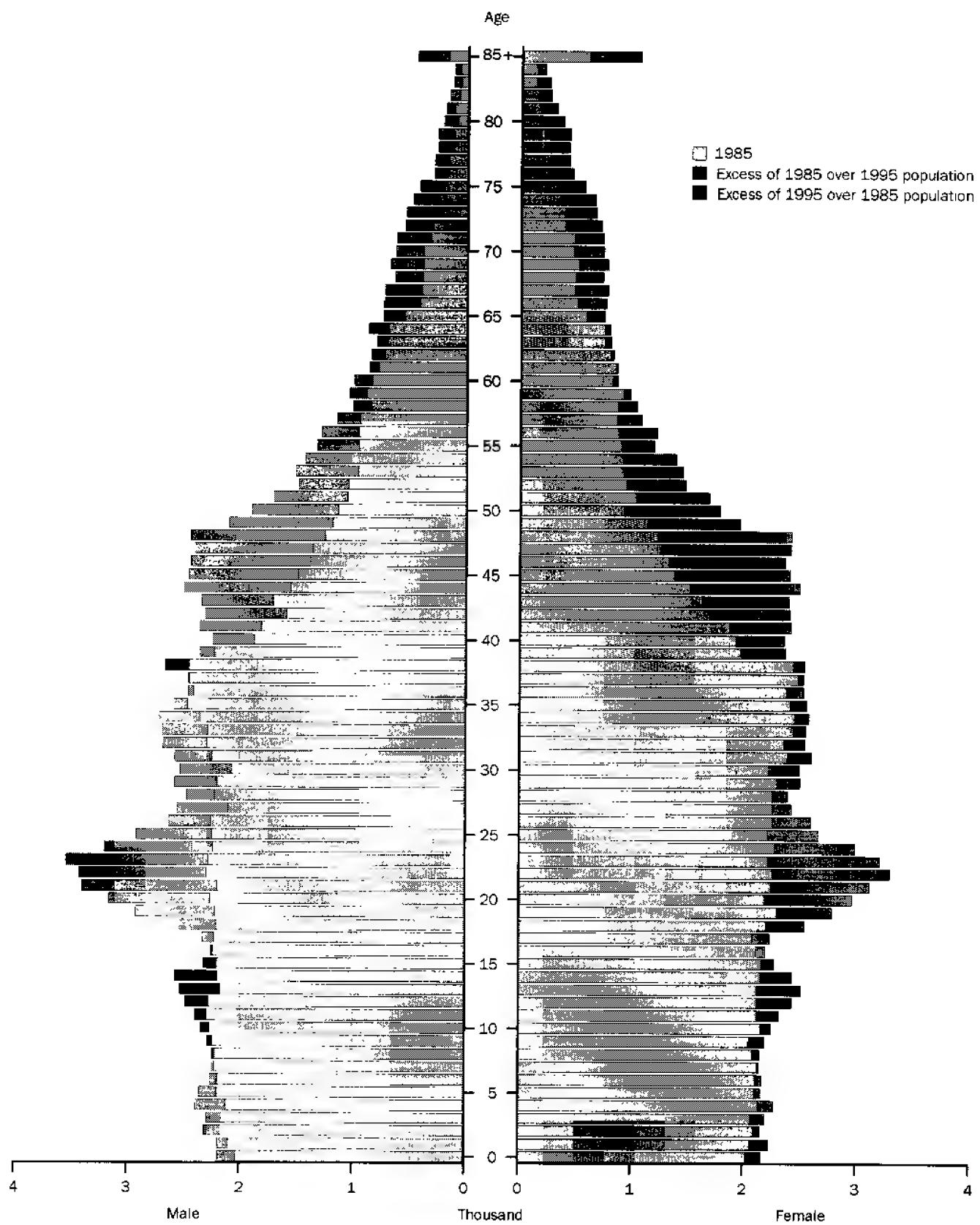
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA 30 JUNE 1995



Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0).

4.7

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1985 AND 1995



Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0).

HOUSEHOLDS

Households are defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for their own food and other essentials without combining with any other person. It excludes persons usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, jails and hospitals.

According to ABS estimates there were just over 109,000 households in the ACT in June 1994, an increase of 10.3% over 1991. The corresponding increase for Australia was 7.5%, reflecting a faster rate of household formation for the Territory; 292,400 of the ACT's population were members of households, a rise of 3.8% over 1991. This slower rate of household population growth compared to actual household growth reflects the declining size of households. The average number of persons per household stood at 2.7 in the ACT, down from 2.8 in 1991 and 2.9 in 1986. The average size was slightly higher than for Australia as a whole.

Table 4.8 shows selected data on households for the ACT and Australia.

4.8

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATIONS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

| | Households | | Persons per household | | Household population ¹ | |
|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| At June | '000 | '000 | no. | no. | '000 | '000 |
| 1986 | 86.1 | 5 628.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 253.1 | 15 690.7 |
| 1991 | 99.0 | 6 173.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 281.7 | 16 929.4 |
| 1994 | 109.2 | 6 634.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 292.4 | 17 469.8 |

¹ Excludes persons usually resident in non-private dwellings.

Source: *Household Estimates, Australia* (3229.0).

The most common type of household in the ACT in 1994 was one which contained only two people over 15 years of age. This group represented 28.8% (or 31,400) of total households. The next most common were single-person households (22.2% or 24,200) and two persons over 15 years with two children aged 0-14 years (10.6% or 11,600). The ACT had the second lowest (after the Northern Territory) proportion of households with no children of all the States and Territories. They also had the second highest (again after the Northern Territory) proportion with one or two children. There were 37,100 ACT households (34.0%) containing more than one child compared to 31.0% in Australia.

There has been a marked change in household composition in the ACT since 1986. Between 1986 and 1991 there was a 29.1% increase in the proportion of single-person households and a 42.1% increase in households containing one person over 15 years and only one child. The proportion of households containing children declined during the period, the largest fall was for households with three children or more.

Overall, the move has been to smaller sized households, particularly single person and two adult only households, and households containing fewer or no children. This is the result, among other reasons, of the ageing of the population, lower fertility and the increasing age of the population at the commencement of family formation. Due to the recent nature of population growth in the ACT, the Territory's household structure tends to lag behind that of Australia as a whole.

Table 4.9 outlines the number of households in the ACT in 1986 and 1994.

4.9

HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0-14 YEARS

| Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household | Number of children aged 0-14 years in the household | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 0 '000 | 1 '000 | 2 '000 | 3+ '000 | Total '000 |
| 1986 | | | | | |
| 1 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 18.6 |
| 2 | 22.6 | 7.0 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 46.3 |
| 3 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 13.2 |
| 4+ | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 8.0 |
| Total | 50.1 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 7.6 | 86.1 |
| 1994 | | | | | |
| 1 | 24.2 | 3.0 | *1.6 | **0.5 | 29.3 |
| 2 | 31.4 | 7.7 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 55.3 |
| 3 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | **0.4 | 14.8 |
| 4+ | 6.9 | 2.2 | **0.5 | **0.2 | 9.8 |
| Total | 72.1 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 5.7 | 109.2 |
| CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 1986-94 | | | | | |
| 1 | 9.4 | 1.4 | .. | -0.1 | 10.7 |
| 2 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | -1.4 | 9.0 |
| 3 | 1.9 | -0.8 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 1.6 |
| 4+ | 1.9 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 1.8 |
| Total | 22.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | -1.9 | 23.1 |

Source: Household Estimates, Australia (3229.0).

Table 4.10 outlines the changes to the composition of households in the ACT between 1986 and 1994.

4.10 HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 0-14 YEARS, PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL

| Number of persons aged 15 years and over in household | Number of children aged 0-14 years in the household | | | | | Total |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3+ | | |
| | % | % | % | % | | |
| | 1986 | | | | | |
| 1 | 17.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 21.6 | |
| 2 | 26.2 | 8.1 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 53.8 | |
| 3 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 15.3 | |
| 4+ | 5.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 9.3 | |
| Total | 58.2 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | |
| | 1994 | | | | | |
| 1 | 22.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | **0.5 | 26.8 | |
| 2 | 28.8 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 50.6 | |
| 3 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | **0.4 | 13.6 | |
| 4+ | 6.3 | 2.0 | **0.5 | **0.2 | 9.0 | |
| Total | 66.0 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 5.2 | 100.0 | |
| | PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1986-94 ¹ | | | | | |
| 1 | 29.1 | 42.1 | -21.1 | -28.6 | 24.1 | |
| 2 | 9.9 | -12.3 | -14.5 | -40.0 | -5.9 | |
| 3 | -1.1 | -40.5 | 15.8 | -50.0 | -11.1 | |
| 4+ | 8.6 | -13.0 | -37.5 | -33.3 | -3.2 | |
| Total | 13.4 | -12.5 | -13.5 | -40.1 | .. | |

¹ Percentage change was computed directly from the per cent distributions.

Source: *Household Estimates, Australia* (3229.0).

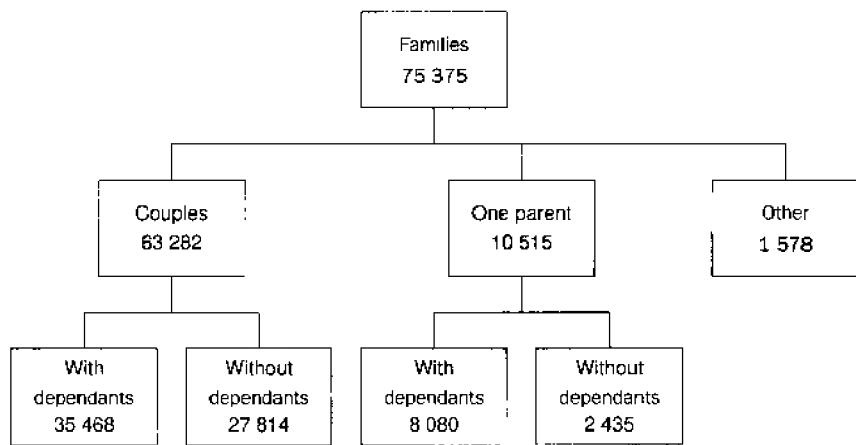
FAMILY TYPES

The ABS defines a family as 'two or more people living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, de facto partnering, fostering or adoption'.

In March 1996 there were 75,375 families in the ACT. Of these, 84% (63,282) were headed by a couple, 14% (10,515) were one-parent families while the remaining 2% (1,578) were other families, for example where a family head is living with a brother or sister. More than half (56%) of the couple families had dependants while just over three-quarters (77%) of one-parent families had dependants.

Figure 4.11 outlines the types of families in the ACT as of March 1996.

4.11 ACT FAMILIES, MARCH 1996



Source: Labour force data on families, labour force microfiche, ABS

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

There were 4,461 births in the ACT in 1994, producing a crude birth rate of 14.8 for the year, the same as 1993. Nationally the crude birth rate was 14.5 in 1994.

Ex-nuptial births accounted for 23.4% of total live births in the ACT in 1994, yet another increase from the previous year. This compares with the national figure of 25.6%.

In 1994 the median age of all confinements (pregnancies resulting in at least one live birth) for ACT mothers was 29.4 years. The lowest median age was for ex-nuptials at 24.6 years of age. Mothers in their first nuptial had a median age of confinement of 28.7 years. The median age of all fathers where the age was known was 31.7 years. Ages of mothers and fathers for the whole of Australia tended to be quite similar to those of the ACT. Long-term trends for Australia and the ACT also showed a gradual increase in average age of confinements.

In 1994, 1,222 people died in the ACT, an increase of 112 on the previous year and raising the crude death rate to 4.1. Nationally the crude death rate was 7.1 for the year.

There were 21 infant deaths in the ACT in 1994. Infant mortality rates rose in the ACT and fell slightly in Australia.

Table 4.12 provides details of births and deaths for the ACT and Australia for the past three years.

4.12 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — NUMBERS AND RATES¹

| Item | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Births registered (ACT) ² | 4 447 | 4 414 | 4 461 |
| Ex-nuptial births | 909 | 1 010 | 1 042 |
| Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births (%) | 20.4 | 22.9 | 23.4 |
| Crude birth rate | | | |
| ACT | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| Australia | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.5 |
| Deaths (ACT) ² | | | |
| Male | 578 | 632 | 644 |
| Female | 496 | 478 | 578 |
| Persons | 1 074 | 1 110 | 1 222 |
| Crude death rate | | | |
| ACT | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Australia | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Infant deaths (ACT) | 28 | 19 | 21 |
| Infant mortality rate | | | |
| ACT | 6.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Australia | 7.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 |

¹ All rates are expressed per 1 000 mean population.

² Based on State of residence.

Source: *Births, Australia* (3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (3302.0).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 1994 there were 1,661 marriages registered in the ACT. This was a fall of 122 from the 1,783 marriages registered in 1993. This was also reflected in the marriage rate which fell to 5.5 (per 1,000 persons), continuing the downward trend of previous years.

Divorces granted to ACT residents rose in 1994, to a total of 931. The crude divorce rate in the ACT rose slightly compared to the previous year and was higher than that of Australia as a whole in 1994.

The number and crude marriage and divorce rates for the ACT and Australia are outlined in table 4.13.

4.13 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES — NUMBERS AND RATES¹

| Item | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Marriages (no.) | 1 886 | 1 791 | 1 783 | 1 661 |
| Crude marriage rate (%) | | | | |
| ACT | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Australia | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Divorces (no.) | ² 1 970 | ² 875 | 887 | 931 |
| Crude divorce rate (%) | | | | |
| ACT | ³ n.a. | ³ n.a. | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Australia | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |

¹ Crude marriage and divorce rates are expressed per 1 000 of the mean population.

² Figures for 1991 and 1992 refer to divorces granted in the ACT.

³ Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT where usual residence was in another State, the rates for the ACT are not representative of the ACT population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

Since the marriage rate of ACT residents is lower than that for Australia (and the second lowest of all the States and Territories), the age-specific marriage rates are also lower for each age group. For ACT brides and bridegrooms, the highest marriage rates are for the 25–29 year age group. For Australia, however, the 20–24 year age group has the highest marriage rate for brides.

More marriages are performed by ministers of religion in the ACT (55.8%) than by civil celebrants (44.2%). The Catholic church performs the greatest number of religious marriages (22.6% of all marriages), followed by the Anglican church (14.0%).

The following table outlines age-specific marriage rates and median marriage age for the ACT and Australia.

4.14 MARRIAGES — SELECTED STATISTICS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

| | Bridegroom | | Bride | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| Age-specific marriage rates¹ | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | |
| 19 and under | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 6.5 |
| 20–24 | 22.7 | 33.1 | 38.4 | 53.9 |
| 25–29 | 41.1 | 53.0 | 39.0 | 47.5 |
| 30–34 | 27.5 | 29.1 | 20.3 | 21.6 |
| 35–39 | 12.0 | 14.9 | 9.5 | 11.1 |
| 40–44 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 7.5 |
| 45–49 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 5.7 |
| 50 and over | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Median age (years) | | | | |
| Never married | 27.2 | 27.2 | 25.2 | 25.1 |
| Widowed | ² n.a. | 62.1 | ² n.a. | 53.9 |
| Divorced | 40.2 | 40.9 | 37.6 | 37.4 |
| Total | 28.9 | 29.0 | 26.6 | 26.6 |

¹ Crude marriage rates are expressed per 1 000 of the mean population

² Not statistically reliable due to the small numbers involved.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

The age group with the highest divorce rate for ACT husbands was 35–39 years old, at 14.1 per 1,000 persons. For ACT wives it was 30–34 years old, with a divorce rate of 14.9 per 1,000 persons. In general, divorce rates were higher in the ACT compared to Australia as a whole for all age groups except 24 years and under, reflecting the higher divorce rate overall.

The median duration of marriage that ended in divorce in the ACT in 1994 was 10.0 years, while for Australia it was 10.9 years. Of the 931 divorces granted to ACT residents in 1994, 36.6% of all applications were made by the husband, 43.7% were made by the wife and the remaining 19.7% were made jointly.

Table 4.15 outlines age-specific divorce rates and median divorce ages for the ACT and Australia.

4.15 DIVORCES — SELECTED STATISTICS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

| Item | Husband | | Wife | |
|---|---------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| Age-specific divorce rates¹ | | | | |
| Age group (years) | | | | |
| 24 and under | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| 25-29 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 12.0 |
| 30-34 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 14.9 | 13.7 |
| 35-39 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.0 |
| 40-44 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.8 |
| 45-49 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| 50-54 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 6.3 |
| 55 and over | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Median age (years) | | | | |
| At marriage | 26.0 | 25.4 | 23.3 | 22.8 |
| At final separation | 36.7 | 36.6 | 33.7 | 33.8 |
| At decree made absolute | 39.6 | 39.7 | 36.9 | 36.8 |

¹ Crude divorce rates are expressed per 1 000 of the mean population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (3310.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).

PERMANENT SETTLERS

In the year ended 30 June 1995 the number of people from overseas who intended to settle permanently in the ACT was 1,001, a rise of 194 (or 24%) from the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia, the number who intended settling in the ACT fell slightly to 1.1%.

Almost 30% of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, while a further 17% come from Southeast Asia, the second most common area of origin. The United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common countries of birth for intending settlers, although their numbers fell in 1994-95 to 104. The former Yugoslav Republic was next with 82, followed by New Zealand and India at 73.

The largest increases from the previous year came from Vietnam (up 78.4% to 66 persons) and India (up 97.3% to 73 persons).

Table 4.16 provides a detailed breakdown of settler arrivals in the ACT for the last two financial years.

4.16 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH¹

| Country of birth | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Oceania and Antarctica | | |
| New Zealand | 58 | 73 |
| Other | 32 | 37 |
| Total | 90 | 110 |
| Europe and the former USSR | | |
| Former Yugoslav Republics | 65 | 82 |
| United Kingdom and Ireland | 127 | 104 |
| Other | 74 | 117 |
| Total | 266 | 303 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 27 | 48 |
| Southeast Asia | | |
| Philippines | 46 | 41 |
| Viet Nam | 37 | 66 |
| Other | 39 | 59 |
| Total | 122 | 166 |
| Northeast Asia | | |
| Hong Kong | 29 | 18 |
| China | 50 | 58 |
| Other | 20 | 21 |
| Total | 99 | 97 |
| Southern Asia | | |
| India | 37 | 73 |
| Sri Lanka | 32 | 29 |
| Other | 24 | 49 |
| Total | 93 | 151 |
| The Americas | | |
| United States of America | 31 | 33 |
| Other | 48 | 46 |
| Total | 79 | 79 |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | 29 | 47 |
| Total¹ | 807 | 1 001 |

¹ Includes 'not stated' category.

Source: *Migration, Australia* (3412.0).

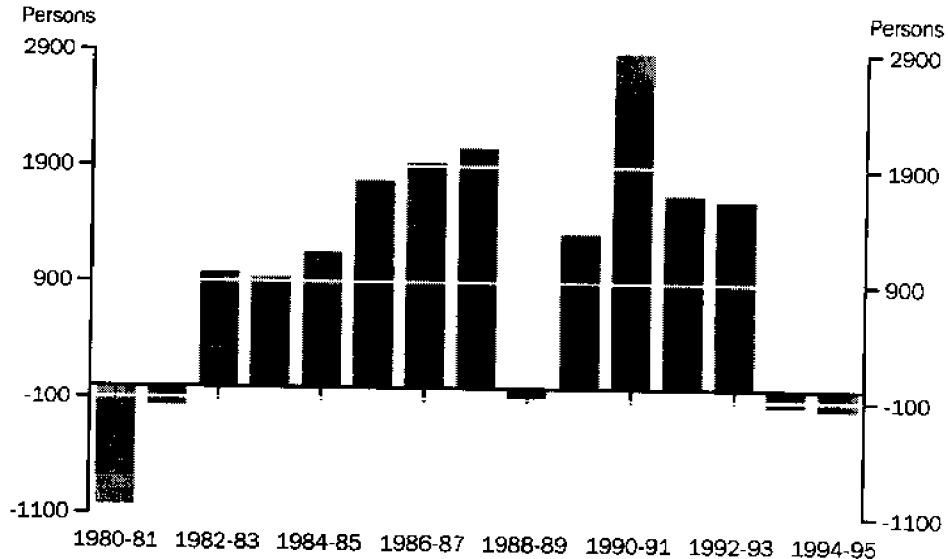
INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Interstate migration has always been an important component of ACT population growth. Over the last 15 years the Territory has generally shown net interstate gains. Only Queensland and to a lesser extent Western Australia have had net positive gains in the same period. Most people who depart the ACT move to New South Wales. For all other States and Territories, Queensland was the favourite destination.

Downturns in interstate migration occurred in the early 1980s, for one year against the trend in the late 1980s and in the last two financial years. Given the importance of the public sector to the ACT's employment and economy, some of these downturns may be partially attributable to a fall in job opportunities, as shown by changes in job vacancies (see chapter 8 — Job vacancies, for further data). This would lead to a slowing of migration to the ACT.

Graph 4.17 shows net interstate migration in the ACT for the last 15 years.

4.17 NET MIGRATION 1980-81 TO 1994-95



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0) also available on PC Ausstats.

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS publications and other information services:

1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (2730.8).

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (3207.8).

Household Estimates, Australia (3229.0).

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population (3230.0).

Births, Australia (3301.0).

Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0).

Migration, Australia (3412.0).

Unpublished data on families, labour force microfiche, ABS.

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION

ACT SCHOOL STRUCTURE

Preschool sessional education is offered in the ACT to all children aged four years by 30 April for the 12 months prior to their entry to school. Places are also available to allow students with particular social and language needs to begin preschool at three years of age.

Primary education in the ACT is full-time education that commences at kindergarten (pre year 1) and continues onto year 1 and through to year 6.

Secondary education in the government sector is conducted in two separate establishments: high schools (years 7–10) and secondary colleges (years 11–12). In the non-government sector, secondary education is provided in the one establishment, usually years 7–10 or years 7–12.

Special schools are only provided in the government sector and cater for school-age students from preschool to secondary level. These schools provide special instruction for physically and/or intellectually disabled students.

STUDENT NUMBERS

Student numbers in the ACT have remained steady over the past six years with a total of 61,134 students enrolled in ACT schools in August 1995, representing a decrease of 0.1% on the number enrolled in July 1994.

Preschools and high schools showed a slight increase in student numbers while the remainder each showed a slight decrease.

Apparent retention rates of students attending school from years 7 through to 12 have remained high in the ACT with 91.1% of students staying on in 1995 compared with 86.9% in 1990. However, retention rates have been decreasing each year since 1992, when the rate was 97.2%. Nationally, retention rates have increased from 64.0% in 1990 to 72.2% in 1995. Retention rates for both the ACT and Australia appear to have peaked around 1992 and 1993.

Table 5.1 provides an overview of student numbers by level of education and the apparent retention rates for years 7-12 over the past six years.

5.1

STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES, 1990-95

| Year | Preschools (pre K) | Primary schools (K-6) | High schools (7-10) | Secondary colleges (11-12) | Total students | | Apparent retention rate ² % |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--|
| | | | | | Special ¹ | Total | |
| 1990 | n.a. | 32 076 | 19 168 | 9 178 | 473 | 60 895 | 86.9 |
| 1991 | 4 142 | 32 421 | 18 991 | 9 771 | 473 | 61 656 | 95.6 |
| 1992 | 4 286 | 32 612 | 19 005 | 9 778 | 467 | 61 862 | 97.2 |
| 1993 | 4 410 | 32 588 | 18 910 | 9 377 | 438 | 60 875 | 94.2 |
| 1994 | 4 453 | 32 672 | 18 867 | 9 222 | 439 | 61 200 | 93.8 |
| 1995 | 4 596 | 32 524 | 19 107 | 9 078 | 425 | 61 134 | 91.1 |

¹ Excludes preschool students.

² Retention rates are calculated for students attending school from years 7-12 inclusive.

Source: A data file on ACT school systems, ACT Department of Education and Training.

TEACHERS

The number of teachers (and teacher assistants) in preschools has fallen back to the same level as 1990, after peaking at 185 in 1993. Both primary and secondary school teacher numbers peaked in 1992 at 1,696 and 2,285 respectively. In 1995 teacher numbers fell by 87 (or 5.3%) in primary schools and 11 (or 0.5%) in secondary schools.

Teacher/student ratios have remained relatively constant over the last six years, with preschools averaging 23.9 students per teacher (including teacher assistants), primary schools 20.3 students per teacher and secondary schools 13.3 students per teacher. In 1995 the ratio fell slightly in preschools (to 24.9), but rose in primary schools (to 20.8) and secondary schools (to 13.9).

Table 5.2 provides details on the number of teachers and teacher/student ratios by level of education.

5.2

TEACHER NUMBERS AND TEACHER STUDENT RATIOS, 1990-95

| Year | Teacher numbers (FTE staff) ¹ | | | Teacher/student ratios ² | | |
|------|--|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Preschools ^{3,4} | Primary | Secondary | Preschools ⁴ | Primary | Secondary |
| 1990 | 178 | 1 545 | 2 169 | 23.1 | 20.8 | 13.1 |
| 1991 | 173 | 1 551 | 2 188 | 23.4 | 20.9 | 13.1 |
| 1992 | 178 | 1 696 | 2 285 | 23.4 | 19.2 | 12.6 |
| 1993 | 185 | 1 616 | 2 166 | 23.1 | 20.2 | 13.1 |
| 1994 | 177 | 1 648 | 2 044 | 25.2 | 19.8 | 13.7 |
| 1995 | 178 | 1 561 | 2 033 | 24.9 | 20.8 | 13.9 |

¹ Full-time equivalent staff.

² This is not an indication of class size.

³ Refers to government preschools only.

⁴ Includes teacher assistants.

Source: A data file on ACT school systems, ACT Department of Education and Training.

A comprehensive view of the education system in the ACT in 1995 is presented in table 5.3. The following highlights some of the key points from that table as revealed in the August 1995 ACT Schools Census conducted by the ACT Department of Education and Training.

| | |
|--|---|
| SCHOOLS | In August 1995 the ACT was serviced by 85 preschools, 138 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and five special schools. This compares with the July 1994 figures of 84 preschools, 137 primary and secondary schools and five special schools. Excluding preschools 70% of all schools operating in the ACT in August 1995 were government schools. |
| STUDENTS | Preschools and high schools showed a slight increase in student numbers while the remainder each showed a slight decrease. Total student numbers fell by 66, or 0.1%, in 1995. From preschool to college, just over two-thirds of students were attending government schools. |
| Preschools | There were 4,596 preschool students in the ACT in August 1995 attending 85 preschools. The average school size, in terms of the number of students, was 54. Students attending government preschools accounted for 96.4% of all preschool students. |
| Primary and secondary schools and colleges | In August 1995, 32,524 students were attending primary schools in the ACT, a further 19,107 attended high schools and 9,078 attended colleges. Special schools in the ACT accounted for an additional 425 students. The average school size, in terms of student numbers, was 443 students. Government schools were smaller (averaging 414 students per school) than their non-government counterparts (averaging 513 students per school). |
| Gender of students | The gender split of students in the ACT was reasonably even, with slightly more males attending school than females (51.0% and 49.0% respectively). Retention rates for females were higher than for males with 92.7% of females and 89.6% of males attending school from year 7 through to year 12. |
| Family origin | Almost 11% of government students attending schools in the ACT were born overseas. Of all government students attending schools in the ACT 24.1% were from non-English speaking backgrounds. (Non-government school student data for these groups is unavailable). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students accounted for 1.18% of all government students and 0.56% of non-government students in the ACT in August 1995. |
| New South Wales students | Students who usually reside in New South Wales but who attended ACT schools accounted for just under 3% of the total number of government students and almost 8% of non-government students. |
| International students | International private students accounted for 0.3% of all enrolments in ACT schools in August 1995. |

For further details about ACT schools in August 1995 refer to table 5.3.

5.3 ACT SCHOOLS, AUGUST 1995

| | Government schools | Non-government schools | All schools |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Preschools | no. 80 | no. 5 | no. 85 |
| Preschool children | 4 429 | 167 | 4 596 |
| Schools | | | |
| Number | 97 | 41 | 138 |
| Average school size (students) | 414 | 513 | 443 |
| Students | | | |
| Primary | 22 160 | 10 364 | 32 524 |
| High | 11 076 | 8 031 | 19 107 |
| College | 6 449 | 2 629 | 9 078 |
| Special | 425 | — | 425 |
| Total students ¹ | 40 110 | 21 024 | 61 134 |
| Total students (% of total) | 65.6 | 34.4 | 100.0 |
| Average class size | | | |
| Primary | 26.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Secondary years 7-10 | 23.9 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Secondary years 11-12 | 20.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Apparent retention rates ² | | | |
| Male | 110.6 | 61.0 | 89.6 |
| Female | 109.6 | 67.9 | 92.7 |
| Total persons | 110.1 | 64.3 | 91.1 |
| Female students | | | |
| Number | 20 380 | 10 802 | 31 182 |
| % of total students | 49.2 | 48.6 | 49.0 |
| Male students | | | |
| Number | 20 380 | 10 802 | 31 182 |
| % of total students | 50.8 | 51.4 | 51.0 |
| Students born overseas | 4 296 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students | 472 | 117 | 589 |
| Non-English speaking background students | 9 654 | n.a. | n.a. |
| New South Wales students | 1 185 | 1 615 | 2 800 |
| Special schools | 5 | — | 5 |
| Students in special schools | 425 | — | 425 |
| International private students | 152 | 27 | 179 |

¹ Excludes preschool students

² The apparent retention rate for government schools may exceed 100% due to a number of non-government schools finishing at year 10 and students need to change to schools to continue years 11 and 12.

Source: A data file on ACT school systems, ACT Department of Education and Training.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There were two vocational training and education providers in the ACT; Canberra Institute of Technology and the ACT Schools Authority. In 1994 they had an estimated total of 17,228 students. On the teaching side there were 475 full-time teaching staff and 445 full-time equivalent non-teaching staff.

The most popular field of study in 1994 was Business, administration and economics, having an estimated 4,427 clients. The next most popular were TAFE multi-field education (3,459 clients), Engineering, surveying (2,226 clients) and Services, hospitality and transportation (1,967 clients).

Table 5.4 shows selected statistics on ACT vocational institutions.

5.4 SELECTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATISTICS, 1994¹

| | 1993 | 1994 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Number of institutions | 2 | 2 |
| Number of course enrolments | 18 159 | 18 563 |
| Number of annual hours | 4 743 000 | 5 658 258 |
| Estimated number of students ² | | |
| Male | 8 300 | 8 204 |
| Female | 8 657 | 9 024 |
| Total | 16 957 | 17 228 |
| Estimated number of commencing students ² | 12 805 | 12 501 |
| Number of clients in each field of study | | |
| Land and marine resources, animal husbandry | 686 | 688 |
| Architecture, building | 1 308 | 1 573 |
| Arts, humanities and social sciences | 1 005 | 1 192 |
| Business, administration, economics | 4 379 | 4 427 |
| Education | 48 | 132 |
| Engineering, surveying | 2 106 | 2 226 |
| Health, community services | 1 055 | 1 033 |
| Law, legal studies | 34 | 71 |
| Science | 760 | 855 |
| Veterinary science, animal care | — | 35 |
| Services, hospitality, transportation | 2 046 | 1 967 |
| TAFE multi-field education | 3 932 | 3 459 |
| Staff | | |
| Number of full-time teaching staff | 442 | 475 |
| Total teaching hours of all staff | 345 206 | 342 991 |
| Full-time equivalent non-teaching staff | 414.05 | 445.28 |

¹ Data from previous years may have comparison problems due to a break in the series in 1994.

² Estimates are provided for students in 1993 and for clients in 1994.

Source: Selected vocational education and training statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER), Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are four higher education institutions located in the ACT: the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA); the Australian National University (ANU); University of Canberra and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University. The Australian Institute of Sport also offers a Masters of Sports Medicine in conjunction with the University of Canberra.

In 1995 there were 20,585 students enrolled at the four higher education institutions, a decline from the 20,757 enrolled in 1994. Enrolments at the ANU and University of Canberra were both down slightly on the previous year (-1.4% and -0.9%, respectively), while enrolments at the Australian Catholic University and ADFA rose by 3.2% and 0.4%, respectively.

Bachelor degrees were by far the most popular type of course undertaken, with 75.6% of all enrolments in this category, about the same as the previous year. In 1995, 13.0% of all students were undertaking a higher degree, for example doctorates and masters. This was an increase compared with 1994 when the proportion was 12.0%. ADFA had the highest proportion of students enrolled in higher degrees (23.3% of students), the ANU was next with 15.2%, followed by the

University of Canberra at 9.3% and the Australian Catholic University, 7.2%.

Table 5.5 provides details of the number of students enrolled by educational institution by course type in 1995.

5.5

HIGHER EDUCATION — STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, 1995

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Higher degree¹</i> | <i>Other post-graduate</i> | <i>Bachelor</i> | <i>Other under-graduate</i> | <i>Enabling courses</i> | <i>Non-award courses</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Australian Defence Force Academy | 323 | 51 | 1 002 | — | — | 9 | 1 385 |
| Australian National University | 1 547 | 690 | 7 656 | 90 | 36 | 131 | 10 150 |
| University of Canberra | 788 | 932 | 6 656 | 28 | 27 | 46 | 8 477 |
| Australian Catholic University | 41 | 137 | 244 | 147 | — | 4 | 573 |
| Total | 2 699 | 1 810 | 15 558 | 265 | 63 | 190 | 20 585 |

¹ By research and degree.

Source: Selected higher education statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

The proportion of students at the four higher education institutions in the ACT undertaking study on a full-time basis remained relatively steady between 1994 and 1995; 65.8% of students were enrolled on a full-time basis in 1995, ADFA having the highest proportion at 76.1%, while the Australian Catholic University was the lowest at 44.5%.

While males outnumbered females four to one at ADFA, the other three had a higher ratio of females to males. Overall, there were 10,553 females and 10,032 males enrolled in 1995.

Table 5.6 provides a comparison of the type of study undertaken by students at the four higher education institutions and enrolments by gender in 1995.

5.6

HIGHER EDUCATION — STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT AND GENDER, 1995

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Type of enrolment</i> | | | <i>Gender</i> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <i>Full-time</i> | <i>Part-time</i> | <i>External</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
| Australian Defence Force Academy | 1 054 | 331 | — | 1 103 | 282 |
| Australian National University | 7 387 | 2 763 | — | 4 956 | 5 194 |
| University of Canberra | 4 845 | 3 632 | — | 3 822 | 4 655 |
| Australian Catholic University | 255 | 318 | — | 151 | 422 |
| Total | 13 541 | 7 044 | — | 10 032 | 10 553 |
| | | | | | 20 585 |

Source: Selected higher education statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

In 1995 there were 10,970 students attending ACT institutions receiving some form of financial assistance. Almost 7,500 of these were receiving tertiary Austudy and Abstudy benefits. The number of students on the Isolated Children Scheme is low because the assistance is payable

primarily for students whose homes are geographically isolated, whose special educational needs cannot be met locally, students from itinerant families and students with disabilities. In the ACT the number of clients in the first three categories would be low.

Table 5.7 shows the number of ACT students receiving financial assistance in 1995.

5.7

STUDENTS RECEIVING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, 1995

| Scheme | Students |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Austudy — Secondary | 3 283 |
| Austudy — Tertiary | 7 282 |
| Abstudy — Schooling | 159 |
| Abstudy — Tertiary | 206 |
| Assistance for Isolated Children | 40 |
| Total | 10 970 |

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

EMPLOYER TRAINING PRACTICES

Employers in the ACT provided more training for their employees than any other State or Territory in the year to February 1994. More than 81% of employers in the ACT reported providing in-house training, compared with 61.6% for the whole of Australia.

Table 5.8 provides a comparison between the ACT and Australia of reported training practices of employers in February 1994.

5.8

EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING PRACTICES DURING THE 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 1994

| Training practices | ACT | Australia |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Employers reporting in-house training | 81.1 | 61.6 |
| Employers with a written training plan(s) | 52.5 | 29.9 |
| Employers with qualified trainer(s) | *41.6 | 33.3 |
| Employers with a full-time trainer(s) | *5.9 | 4.1 |
| Employers used formal training needs analysis | 48.4 | 21.1 |

Source: *Employer Training Practices, Australia* (6356.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

A data file on ACT school systems — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Selected higher education statistics — Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Selected vocational education and training statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER) — Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Unpublished data — Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

ABS publications and other information services:

Employer Training Practices, Australia (6356.0).

Schools, Australia (4220.0).

CHAPTER 6

HEALTH, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

HOSPITALS

The ACT is serviced by three public hospitals and six private hospitals, (some of the private hospitals are specialist or day surgery only).

Several changes to the public health system in the ACT were seen in 1994-95. Following the formation of the new ACT Government, new administrative arrangements were put into place. The department was renamed the Department of Health and Community Care to reflect the addition of responsibility for aged and disability services into the Community Programs Branch of the Community Division. Other administrative developments included the transfer of the Child Health and Development Services program to the (now) Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau, and the ACT Ambulance Service to the new Emergency Services Bureau.

The ACT Government officially handed over the management of the ACT Hospice to the Little Company of Mary on 14 February 1995. The first patients were admitted on 4 April 1995.

Important nationwide trends in health insurance have also had an effect on the ACT health system. There has been a rapid decline in private health insurance in the population and a reduction in the number of private patients in public hospitals. In the ACT, the proportion of private patient occupied bed days has declined from 40.4% in 1989-90 to 19.9% in 1994-95. On an admissions basis, there has been a corresponding drop from 37.4% in 1990-91 to 17.6% in 1994-95. Overall, this has meant a greater reliance on public funds for hospital services.

A continuing growth in the use of day-only surgical procedures in the ACT in 1994-95 has led to a resulting increase in the need for community-based care.

Admissions in the public hospital system rose 4.0% in 1994-95, to 54,774. Same-day patients increased by 10.3% while the average length of stay fell by 6.7%. Outpatient activity for Woden Valley and Calvary hospitals fell by 2.2%, the latter saw a small increase while the former a decease.

Occupied cot days by babies at the Queen Elizabeth II hospital fell by 6.6%, while occupied bed days for the mothers rose 13.9%.

Table 6.1 provides a breakdown of patient activity for the public hospitals in the ACT over the past two years.

6.1

PUBLIC HOSPITALS — SELECTED STATISTICS

| | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | no. | no. |
| Woden Valley and Calvary Public Hospital^{1,2} | | |
| Inpatients | | |
| Available beds — June | 752 | 753 |
| Average available beds | 754 | 753 |
| Admissions | 52 688 | 54 774 |
| Births (live) | 4 773 | 4 040 |
| Discharges | 52 024 | 54 058 |
| Deaths | 603 | 594 |
| Same day patients | 23 323 | 25 734 |
| Occupied bed days | 234 761 | 228 861 |
| Average length of stay (days) | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Percentage occupancy | 85.3 | 83.3 |
| Average daily occupied beds | 643.2 | 627.0 |
| Outpatients | | |
| Woden Valley Hospital | 336 303 | 325 120 |
| Calvary Hospital | 65 797 | 68 077 |
| Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies | | |
| Inpatient babies | | |
| Cots available | 11 | 11 |
| Admissions | 719 | 633 |
| Separations | 719 | 620 |
| Occupied cot days | 3 050 | 2 849 |
| Daily average occupied cots | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| Percentage occupancy | 76.0 | 71.0 |
| Average length of stay (days) | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Resident mother | | |
| Beds available | 9 | 9 |
| Admissions | 546 | 592 |
| Separations | 568 | 579 |
| Occupied bed days | 2 327 | 2 650 |
| Daily average occupied beds | 6.4 | 7.3 |
| Percentage occupancy | 70.8 | 80.7 |
| Average length of stay (days) | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Outpatients | | |
| Mothers attendance | 2 326 | 2 363 |

¹ Woden Valley Hospital excludes detoxification unit (13 beds) but includes renal satellite.

² Calvary Public Hospital includes nursing home ward (20 beds).

Source: Annual Report, ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Administrative Orders for the ACT Government Service transferred the former Community Programs Branch of the Housing and Community Services Bureau and the aged and disability functions of the Social Policy Branch of the Chief Ministers Department to the new Community Division of the Department of Health and Community Services (Program 5.3).

The Community Division provides care and support services to improve the ACT community's quality of life and health. Programs include health education and information, prevention, primary and secondary services and long-term care.

The clients of the Community Division include mothers, pregnant women, babies and young children, young people and adults with health problems and disabilities, school-age children and health care card-holders with dental problems, people with alcohol and other drug problems, older people with disabilities who require home and community care or alternative accommodation, people from non-English speaking backgrounds and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. The Division's clients change depending on who may be at risk of health or lifestyle problems.

The Community Division operates from a diverse range of facilities, including preschools, schools, people's homes, community settings, health-care centres, child-health clinics, dental clinics, group houses and specialised accommodation units, shopfront facilities and an alcohol and drug clinic at the Woden Valley hospital.

The budget in 1994-95 was \$52.3 million, of which \$14.1 million was provided in grants to the non-government sector to provide a range of complementary services.

Table 6.2 provides an overview of health services provided in the ACT over the past two years.

6.2 SELECTED HEALTH SERVICES

| Service or organisation | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Jindalee Nursing Home¹ | no. | no. |
| Upper Jindalee | | |
| Admissions | 51 | 30 |
| Occupied bed days | 44 825 | 28 699 |
| Average occupancy (%) | 96.9 | 99.6 |
| Lower Jindalee | | |
| Admissions | — | 27 |
| Occupied bed days | — | 13 221 |
| Average occupancy (%) | — | 98.6 |
| Mental Health Service | | |
| 24-hour crisis service (no. of contacts) | 11 670 | 9 255 |
| Community mental health services (including child, adolescent and forensic services) | | |
| New referrals | 2 827 | 3 303 |
| Total number of contacts | 38 338 | 39 733 |
| Alcohol and Drug Services | | |
| Detoxification unit | | |
| Number of beds | 13 | 13 |
| Occupied bed days | 3 519 | 3 247 |
| Methadone Program | | |
| Average number of clients | 301 | 330 |
| Take-away doses | 24 474 | 27 593 |
| Community Nursing | | |
| Occasions of service | | |
| Domiciliary (adult and child) | 100 916 | 83 716 |
| Child Health | 87 525 | 97 636 |
| Intellectual Disability Program | 17 566 | 19 418 |
| Health Promotion Services | 16 536 | 16 372 |
| ACT Dental Services | | |
| Occasions of service | 68 389 | 66 124 |
| Primary health-care services | | |
| Women's health service | | |
| Occurrences of service | 6 043 | 5 279 |
| Health advancement | | |
| Enquires | 9 891 | 7 518 |
| Publication distribution | 27 442 | 19 659 |
| Health Centres (occasions of service)² | 133 015 | 106 889 |
| Disability Services | | |
| Residential services (no. of clients) | 132 | 141 |

¹ Jindalee not separated into areas in 1993-94.

² Variations largely reflect changes of statistics and an increased emphasis on health promotion activities which are not measured by occasions of service.

Source: Annual Report, ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

CHILDREN'S IMMUNISATION

Children in the ACT tended to have higher rates of immunisation than the national average. This was more evident as the child became older. At April 1995, 56% of ACT children aged one year were fully immunised in the current immunisation schedule, compared with the national average of 51%. For children aged two years, the figure fell to 42% for the ACT, still higher than the Australian average of 34%. For children aged six years, 11% were fully immunised, far higher than the 3% national average.

The highest rates of immunisation for ACT six year olds were for measles (99.9%) mumps (97.7%) and polio (72.7%). For those aged one year, over 85% were fully immunised against all conditions with the exception of Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib) (69%).

6.3

FULLY IMMUNISED CHILDREN — CONDITION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, APRIL 1995

| Condition | ACT | | | Australia | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Aged 1 year | Aged 2 years | Aged 6 years | Aged 1 year | Aged 2 years | Aged 6 years |
| Diphtheria/Tetanus | 91.1 | 62.2 | 61.4 | 88.5 | 63.0 | 45.2 |
| Pertussis | 86.7 | 60.0 | *15.9 | 86.2 | 57.5 | 17.2 |
| Polio | 86.7 | 84.4 | 72.7 | 86.3 | 86.9 | 60.2 |
| Measles | 86.7 | 93.3 | 99.9 | 86.8 | 91.5 | 91.7 |
| Mumps | 86.7 | 93.3 | 97.7 | 86.0 | 90.1 | 88.4 |
| Rubella | 86.7 | 93.3 | 70.5 | 81.4 | 81.1 | 62.8 |
| Hib | 68.9 | 55.6 | 50.0 | 62.3 | 52.4 | 26.6 |
| All conditions | | | | | | |
| Current schedule | 55.6 | 42.2 | *11.4 | 51.4 | 34.3 | 3.1 |
| Previous schedule | 71.1 | 57.8 | 36.4 | 70.8 | 51.3 | 21.6 |

Source: *Children's Immunisation, Australia* (4352.0).

MORTALITY

Mortality rates for both men and women have declined considerably from the rates recorded one hundred years ago. This has been achieved through a number of factors such as increased hygiene, improved nutrition, increased awareness of risk factors and improved medical technology. The principal causes of death are now so-called 'lifestyle' diseases such as heart disease, cancer and stroke which are seen to be influenced by various risk factors such as limited exercise, poor nutrition/overweight, smoking, stress and alcohol consumption.

In 1994 the Australian life expectancy at birth was 80.9 years for females and 75.0 years for males. The ACT had the highest life expectancy of all the States and Territories, at 81.5 years and 76.7 years, respectively.

Table 6.4 outlines the expectation of life in years at birth at various points in time for Australia.

6.4

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT BIRTH BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1881-1994

| Life table | Female | | Male |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Years | Years | Years |
| 1881-91 | 50.8 | | 47.2 |
| 1891-00 | 54.8 | | 51.1 |
| 1901-10 | 58.8 | | 55.2 |
| 1920-22 | 63.3 | | 59.2 |
| 1932-34 | 67.1 | | 63.5 |
| 1946-48 | 70.6 | | 66.1 |
| 1953-55 | 72.8 | | 67.1 |
| 1960-62 | 74.2 | | 67.9 |
| 1965-67 | 74.2 | | 67.6 |
| 1970-72 | 74.8 | | 68.1 |
| 1975-77 | 76.6 | | 69.6 |
| 1980-82 | 78.3 | | 71.2 |
| 1985-87 | 79.2 | | 72.7 |
| 1994 ¹ | 80.9 | | 75.0 |

¹ Based on deaths registered for the single year in 1994. Differs from life tables constructed by the Australian Government Actuary. The Australian Government Actuary constructs life tables based on deaths occurring during the years around the census years including the census year.

Source: *Australian Life Tables 1985-87*, Office of the Australian Government Actuary (1991); *Demography, ACT* (3311.8).

CAUSE OF DEATH

There were 1,222 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT in 1994, an increase of 112 persons (or 10.1%) on the number of deaths in 1993. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) remained the major cause of death for both males and females in the ACT and Australia. The second major cause of death was ischaemic heart disease.

Table 6.5 outlines the principal causes of death by sex for the ACT and Australia in 1994.

6.5

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

| Cause of death | ACT | | Australia ¹ | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Malignant neoplasm | 208 | 32.3 | 146 | 25.3 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 13 | 2.0 | 17 | 2.9 |
| Ischaemic heart disease | 144 | 22.4 | 119 | 20.6 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 39 | 6.1 | 72 | 12.5 |
| Pneumonia and influenza | 4 | 0.6 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Suicide | 26 | 4.0 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Other accidents, poisonings and violence | 46 | 7.1 | 15 | 2.6 |
| All other causes ² | 164 | 25.5 | 193 | 33.4 |
| All causes | 644 | 100.0 | 578 | 100.0 |
| | | | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Excludes deaths of usual residents of Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

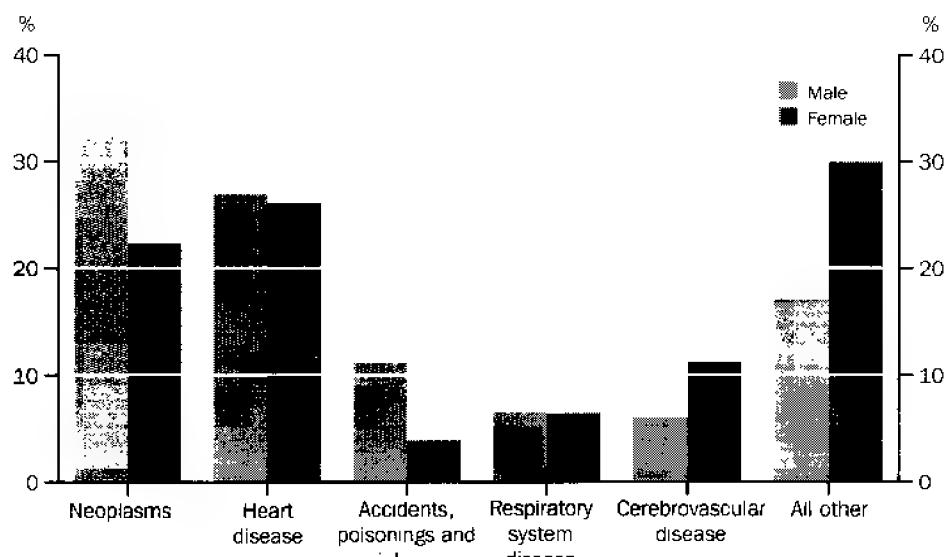
² Includes for example: infectious diseases, other circulatory and respiratory system diseases, diseases of the digestive and nervous systems, mental disorders and all other diseases.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0).

The major cause of male deaths was due to neoplasms (cancer), while for females it was heart disease, of which ischaemic heart disease was the major contributor. Significant differences in causes of death were to be found in accidents, poisonings and violence, which accounted for 11.2% of males and only 4.3% of females, and cerebrovascular disease, which accounted for 12.5% of females and only 6.1% of males.

Graph 6.6 shows the major causes of death for males and females as a percentage of total deaths for males and females in the ACT in 1994.

6.6 CAUSE OF DEATH



Source: Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Statistics from the Department of Social Security showed an increase of 3.4% in the number of recipients of the age pension. Although aged ACT pensioners make up only 0.8% of total Australian pensioners, there has been a steady increase in numbers in the past few years.

There were 4,781 recipients of the Disability Support Pension at June 1995, an increase of 10.4% on the previous year. Sole Parents Pension recipients also increased by 104 persons (or 2.3%) to 4,586.

Table 6.7 provides details of recipients of various pensions in the ACT between 1991 and 1995.

6.7

RECIPIENTS OF AGE, INVALID AND SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT

| | 1991 no. | 1992 no. | 1993 no. | 1994 no. | 1995 no. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of recipients at 30 June | | | | | |
| Age Pension | 9 558 | 10 118 | 10 798 | 11 564 | 11 926 |
| Wife's | 190 | 204 | 236 | 249 | 279 |
| Carer's | 22 | 23 | 6 | 37 | 45 |
| Total | 9 770 | 10 345 | 11 040 | 11 850 | 12 250 |
| Invalid/Disability | | | | | |
| Support Pension ¹ | 2 375 | 2 952 | 3 250 | 3 582 | 3 981 |
| Wife's | 496 | 556 | 614 | 689 | 721 |
| Carer's | 31 | 40 | 26 | 61 | 79 |
| Total | 2 902 | 3 548 | 3 890 | 4 332 | 4 781 |
| Sole Parents Pension | | | | | |
| Male | 133 | 166 | 161 | 204 | 228 |
| Female | 3 693 | 3 857 | 3 950 | 4 278 | 4 358 |
| Total | 3 826 | 4 023 | 4 111 | 4 482 | 4 586 |

¹ From 12 November 1991, Disability Support Pension replaced Invalid Pension and Sheltered Employment Allowance.

Source: Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, Department of Social Security.

In terms of Other Social Security benefits and allowances, the number of Basic Family Payments fell in 1994-95 by 5.1%, continuing the decline shown over the past few years. Child disability allowance payments increased by 8.7%, however most other allowances showed a decrease apart from the various unemployment benefits which rose by 1.1%.

Table 6.8 contains details of recipients of Other Social Security benefits and allowances in the ACT over the past five years.

6.8

RECIPIENTS OF OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Basic Family Payment ¹ current at 30 June | | | | | |
| Children under 16 years | 59 278 | 58 955 | 58 909 | 52 618 | 50 163 |
| Student children | 3 039 | 3 082 | 3 357 | 2 568 | 2 225 |
| Total | 62 317 | 62 037 | 62 266 | 55 186 | 52 388 |
| Child Disability Allowance current at 30 June | 808 | 1 040 | 1 174 | 1 410 | 1 553 |
| Double Orphan's Pension ² | | | | | |
| Orphans at 30 June | 20 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 17 |
| Guardians at 30 June | 18 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 12 |
| Additional Family Payments ³ | | | | | |
| Families at 30 June | 1 948 | 2 422 | 4 ⁸ 808 | 9 415 | 9 398 |
| Children at 30 June | 4 685 | 5 678 | 4 ¹⁷ 478 | 18 341 | 18 185 |
| Allowances/Benefits ⁵ | | | | | |
| Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance/Newstart Allowance ⁶ | 5 657 | 7 144 | 8 867 | 9 583 | 9 687 |
| Sickness Benefit/Allowance ⁷ | 792 | 537 | 623 | 653 | 605 |
| Special Benefit | 401 | 386 | 403 | 373 | 311 |

¹ Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993.

² Pension paid to guardians of children whose parents or adoptive parents are dead, or one of whom is dead and the other is missing.

³ Additional Family Payment was called Family Allowance supplement until January 1993.

⁴ There has been a break in the series of data relating to Additional Family Payment which followed the integration of family payment in January 1993. From 1993 the data includes families and children who were recipients of Job Search Allowance/New Start Allowance or other pension types which are automatically eligible for additional family payment. The data for previous years excluded payments to these families.

⁵ Monthly averages.

⁶ From 1 July 1991, Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit.

⁷ Sickness Allowance replaced Sickness Benefit.

Source: Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, Department of Social Security.

FAMILY SERVICES

The Children's Youth and Family Services programs within the Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau have responsibility for protection and care of children, juvenile justice and youth and community development. The objectives of the programs are to:

- contribute to the welfare of the ACT community by protecting and ensuring appropriate care of children;
- provide a comprehensive range of juvenile justice services to help prevent re-offending;
- fund a range of concessions and assistance to people on low incomes;
- provide services to assist in recovery after disasters; and
- assist families, children and communities to develop and maintain supportive family and social networks.

Child welfare

During 1994-95 a total of 1,818 notifications of children alleged to be at risk of abuse and neglect were received by Family Services, an increase of 1.5% on the previous year. The most common source of notification was from a friend or neighbour (18.8%), followed by parent or guardian (17.4%).

Of these notifications 1,340 were marked as requiring investigation. At 30 June 1995, 1,097 investigations had been completed with the allegation of child abuse or neglect substantiated in 514 of these cases.

Table 6.9 provides details of the number of notifications received by the ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau (1992-93 and 1993-94) and the Family Services Branch of the Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau (1994-95).

6.9

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

| Source | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Malreated child | 26 | 1.5 | 22 | 1.2 | 39 | 2.1 |
| Maltreater | 3 | 0.2 | — | — | 2 | 0.1 |
| Parent/guardian | 298 | 17.0 | 288 | 16.1 | 316 | 17.4 |
| Sibling/other relative | 138 | 7.9 | 132 | 7.4 | 163 | 9.0 |
| Friend/neighbour | 365 | 20.8 | 292 | 16.3 | 341 | 18.8 |
| Medical practitioner | 38 | 2.2 | 46 | 2.6 | 41 | 2.3 |
| Hospital/other medical | 41 | 2.3 | 40 | 2.2 | 37 | 2.0 |
| Social/welfare worker | 69 | 3.9 | 60 | 3.4 | 191 | 10.5 |
| School personnel | 197 | 11.2 | 190 | 10.6 | 137 | 7.5 |
| Day Care Centre worker | 26 | 1.5 | 11 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.5 |
| Police | 147 | 8.4 | 94 | 5.2 | 98 | 5.4 |
| Other welfare departmental officer | 106 | 6.0 | 126 | 7.0 | 84 | 4.6 |
| Family court counsellor | 15 | 0.9 | 23 | 1.3 | 23 | 1.3 |
| Non-government organisation | 136 | 7.8 | 233 | 13.0 | 146 | 8.0 |
| Anonymous | 94 | 5.4 | 89 | 5.0 | 156 | 8.6 |
| Other | 39 | 2.2 | 78 | 4.4 | 21 | 1.2 |
| Not stated | 13 | 0.7 | 67 | 3.7 | 10 | 0.6 |
| DSS/DEET protocols | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4 | 0.2 |
| Total | 1 751 | 100.0 | 1 791 | 100.0 | 1 818 | 100.0 |

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

As at 30 June 1995 there were 135 children in substitute care in the various government-funded programs and specialist programs operating in the ACT. Throughout 1994-95 the average occupancy in foster care programs was 93 persons and for residential care the average occupancy was 20 persons.

Table 6.10 provides details of the utilisation of the substitute care programs operated and/or funded by the Family Services branch.

6.10 FUNDED SUBSTITUTE CARE

| | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | Average daily occupancy | Capacity | Average daily occupancy | Capacity |
| Foster care programs | | | | |
| Family Services operated | 36 | 40 | 46 | 40 |
| Barnardo's RAFT | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Barnardo's Specialist Foster Care | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Galilee Foster Care | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| Marymead Fostercare | 14 | 14 | 18 | 18 |
| Open Family ACT Foster Care | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Total | 81 | 90 | 93 | 90 |
| Residential care programs | | | | |
| Family Services operated | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Marymead Residential | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Marymead Emergency Shelter | 5 | 6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Marymead Crisis Care | n.a. | n.a. | 6 | 6 |
| Richmond Fellowship — Outreach | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 20 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| Special arrangements ¹ | 12 | 12 | 19 | n.a. |
| Total | 113 | 126 | 135 | 114 |

¹ Special arrangements includes family services allowance, boarding school and other special arrangements.

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

Juvenile justice Juvenile justice provided supervision of young offenders referred by ACT courts. The community unit of this service provided bail, probation and attendance centre order supervision as well as pre-sentence reports and other court requested reports and assessments.

The Quamby youth centre had a total of 5,552 custody days in 1994-95, up 8.6% from the previous year, and eight escape incidences with 17 escapees. In regard to custodial orders, 146 orders for remand in custody were made in 1994-95, a fall of 79 from 1993-94.

Community development Community Development provide support and resources to community organisations which, in turn, deliver services to the community. The community facilities section supports and encourages community service delivery through the provision and maintenance of community facilities, including community centres, neighbourhood centres and community houses.

Achievements in 1994-95 included the opening of a community hall and neighbourhood centre in Gungahlin and child-care centres in Weston and Greenway. Work commenced on the Gordon child-care centre and the Nicholls child-care centre and community house.

The Community Services Grants Program allocated \$5.65 million in 1994-95 to 81 organisations to perform 118 services/projects. Major services funded were Lifeline, Salvation Army, Smith Family, St Vincent de Paul, Domestic Violence Crisis Centre and CARE Credit and Debt Counselling Service.

This program represents a major source of funding for local government community services. It provides funding to community-based services for a broad range of welfare-related support services and community development activities for the benefit of ACT residents.

CHILD-CARE SERVICES

The Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau is a new organisation within the Department of Education and Training. It is charged with delivering a range of services to children and youth in the ACT. For children it has responsibility for early intervention services, child-care, preschools, child health and development and youth programs.

Children's Day Care Services is responsible for licensing child-care services and supporting their compliance under Part VII of the *Children's Services Act 1986*. In 1994-95 there were 294 licensed services providing 11,930 child-care places in the ACT.

The types of child-care services and the number of places provided in the ACT is shown in table 6.11 below.

6.11 CHILD-CARE SERVICES — TYPES AND PLACES

| Type of care | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Centres | Places | Centres | Places | Centres | Places |
| Long day care | 57 | 2 648 | 61 | 3 027 | 67 | 3 247 |
| Occasional care | 22 | 715 | 22 | 723 | 23 | 774 |
| Independent preschool | 10 | 376 | 16 | 179 | 5 | 104 |
| Adjunct care | 26 | 549 | 21 | 513 | 30 | 658 |
| Outside school hours care | 71 | 3 525 | 79 | 3 778 | 89 | 4 066 |
| Vacation care | 31 | 1 816 | 38 | 2 491 | 51 | 2 615 |
| Playschool | 13 | 218 | 18 | 312 | 19 | 332 |
| Holiday camps | 3 | 149 | 2 | 134 | 2 | 134 |
| One-off licences | — | — | — | — | 8 | — |
| Total | 233 | 9 996 | 247 | 11 157 | 294 | 11 930 |

¹ This figure has decreased as some of these services have been relicensed as long day care centres

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's and Youth Services Bureau.

USE OF CHILD-CARE

During 1993-94, 61% of children under 12 in the ACT used some form of child-care. Of those that did use child-care, more used informal care than formal (45% to 28%, respectively). Child-care usage rates were higher in the ACT than for the country as a whole, with usage being only 49% at the national level.

The most common type of formal child-care used was 'before and after school care programs' with 4,200 children attending. This was followed by preschool with 3,900 children. For informal care the 'other person' was the most likely to be used (10,700 children) and an 'other relative' was the carer to 10,300 more children.

Table 6.12 shows usage and non-usage of the different types of child-care in the ACT.

6.12 CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE — TYPE OF CARE, JUNE 1993

| Type of care | '000 | % |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Total children who used formal care only | 8.7 | 16.4 |
| Total children who used informal care only | 17.5 | 33.0 |
| Children who used formal and informal care | 6.2 | 11.7 |
| Total children using some form of child-care | 32.4 | 61.0 |
| Children who used neither informal nor formal care | 20.7 | 39.0 |
| Total children¹ | 53.1 | 100.0 |
| Formal care (incl. combination formal/informal care) | | |
| Before and after school care program | 4.2 | 7.9 |
| Long day care centre | 2.3 | 4.3 |
| Family day care | 3.0 | 5.6 |
| Occasional care | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| Preschool | 3.9 | 7.3 |
| Other formal care | *0.7 | 1.3 |
| Total children who used formal care ² | 14.9 | 28.1 |
| Informal care (including combination formal/informal care) | | |
| Brother/sister/step care | 4.3 | 8.1 |
| Other relative | 10.3 | 19.4 |
| Other person | 10.7 | 20.2 |
| Total children who used informal care ³ | 23.7 | 44.6 |

¹ Comprises total children who used formal care, total children who used informal care only and children who used neither formal nor informal care.

² As children may use more than one type of formal care the categories will not add to Total children who used formal care.

³ As children may use more than one type of informal care the categories will not add to Total children who used informal care.

Source: *Child Care, Australia* (4402.0).

VOLUNTARY WORK

Voluntary work is an important contribution that meets needs within the community at the same time as it develops and reinforces social networks and cohesion.

Number of volunteers In the 12 months to June 1995, 59,500 people (26.1% of the population aged 15 years and over) in the ACT provided some form of voluntary work through an organisation or group. This was the highest volunteer rate for any State or Territory and considerably higher than the national rate of 19%. The volunteer rate was higher for females than males (28.4% compared to 23.7%).

Hours worked Volunteers in the ACT contributed 8.2 million hours of voluntary work in the 12 months to June 1995. This represented an average of 137.8 hours per volunteer and was 26.6 hours higher than the national average of 164.4 hours.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Annual Report — ACT Department of Education and Training and Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

Annual Report — ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

Annual Report — ACT Department of Urban Services.

Australian Life Tables 1985-87 — Office of the Australian Government Actuary.

Statistical Overview of DSS Clients — Department of Social Security.

ABS publications and other information services:

Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

Demography, ACT (3311.8).

Children's Immunisation, Australia (4352.0).

Women's Health (4365.0).

Child Care, Australia (4402.0).

Voluntary Work, Australia (4440.0).

CHAPTER 7

LAW AND ORDER

POLICE

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is the principle law enforcement agency through which the Commonwealth pursues its law enforcement interests. On 25 July 1990 a Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the ACT Government was drawn up establishing a community policing structure to service the ACT. The objective of the AFP's ACT Region is to provide a professional police service which works within the ACT Government and community to preserve the peace, reduce the incidence of crime and protect life and property.

As the ACT expanded, the need for separate policing districts emerged and as a result the ACT was divided into four such districts: Belconnen, City, Woden and Tuggeranong. Each district has the responsibility of providing the full range of policing activities in their geographic area, including the use of car, foot, bicycle and bus patrols.

Other community cooperative policing policies that have been in operation in recent years in the ACT include the Safety House Scheme, the Safer Civic Program, Operations Noah and Paradox, Country Town Policing and Diversionary Conferencing. On 26 June 1995, the Community Policing and Services Branch ceased operation and was replaced by two branches, one of which was the Community Relations Branch. This branch centralises the control and coordinates those sections responsible for Community Policing, Diversionary Conferencing, Neighbourhood Watch, the Police and Citizens Youth Club and safety education.

As at 30 June 1995 the AFP's ACT Region was serviced by the deputy commissioner, 3 commanders, 21 superintendents, 121 sergeants, 514 constables and 40 other staff. a total of 700 staff. This compares with the 695 staff members employed in 1993-94 and 797 in 1983-84. Males represented 80.4% of the police force in 1994-95 and 94.5% of staff at sergeant level and above.

OFFENCES IN THE ACT

The total number of offences reported to, or becoming known to police in the ACT fell by 1.5% in 1994-95. This followed increases in the previous few years. Notable percentage decreases were found in sexual assaults, robbery, burglary, fraud and misappropriation, handling of stolen goods, theft or illegal use of vehicle and property damage. However, those offences going against the trend included assault (excluding sexual), other theft, offences against good order and other offences not elsewhere classified.

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 68.3% of all offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT in 1994-95. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most common group accounting for a further 19.0% of all offences.

Table 7.1 provides a four-year overview of offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT.

7.1

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, 1991-92 TO 1994-95^{1,2}

| Offence | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Offences against the person | | | | |
| Homicide and related offences | 8 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Assault (excluding sexual) | 1 010 | 1 218 | 1 370 | 1 537 |
| Sexual assaults/offences | 140 | 170 | 137 | 104 |
| Other offences | 75 | 91 | 106 | 104 |
| <i>Total</i> | 1 223 | 1 503 | 1 616 | 1 753 |
| Robbery and extortion | | | | |
| Robbery | 106 | 129 | 142 | 110 |
| Blackmail and extortion | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 108 | 130 | 144 | 111 |
| Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft | | | | |
| Burglary | 5 030 | 5 564 | 5 570 | 5 006 |
| Fraud and misappropriation | 845 | 1 898 | 2 272 | 1 729 |
| Handling stolen goods | 90 | 191 | 280 | 250 |
| Theft or illegal use of vehicle | 2 963 | 2 702 | 2 843 | 2 694 |
| Other theft | 9 430 | 10 885 | 11 880 | 12 610 |
| <i>Total</i> | 18 360 | 21 240 | 22 845 | 22 289 |
| Property damage and environmental offences | | | | |
| Property damage | 5 947 | 5 694 | 6 367 | 6 209 |
| Environmental offences | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| <i>Total</i> | 5 950 | 5 696 | 6 370 | 6 215 |
| Offences against good order | 768 | 1 085 | 1 341 | 1 393 |
| Other offences (not elsewhere classified) | 450 | 474 | 762 | 836 |
| Total offences | 26 867 | 30 128 | 33 078 | 32 597 |

¹ This is not an indication of the number of offenders — a person may commit multiple reported offences.

² Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Annual Report on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory, Australian Federal Police.

There were a total of 6,338 individual offenders reported to, or becoming known to police in 1994-95. Of these, males constituted 5,006 (or 79.0%) and females 1,332 (21.0%).

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft was the only category of offence where the proportion of female offenders was greater than the average for all offences. Notably, females made up 27.8% (or 110 persons) of fraud offenders and 45.2% (550 persons) of shop stealing offenders. In fact, shop stealing offenders accounted for 41.3% of all female offenders. In contrast, males made up 100% of robbery and extortion offenders and 87.6% of offenders against the person.

Table 7.2 shows the sex of offenders in the ACT and their crimes.

7.2 NUMBER OF OFFENDERS REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE, BY SEX, 1994-95¹

| Offence | Male | Female | Male | Female |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | no. | no. | % | % |
| Offences against the person | 748 | 106 | 87.6 | 12.4 |
| Robbery and extortion | 35 | — | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft | 2 676 | 938 | 74.0 | 26.0 |
| Property damage and environmental offences | 520 | 93 | 84.8 | 15.2 |
| Offences against good order | 815 | 159 | 83.7 | 16.3 |
| Other offences (n.e.c.) | 212 | 36 | 85.5 | 14.5 |
| Total offenders | 5 006 | 1 332 | 79.0 | 21.0 |

¹ Figures do not include the eight agency offenders reported in the ACT. 'Agency' refers to offenders who are not individuals, i.e. public or private organisations.

Source: Annual Report on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory, Australian Federal Police.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Corrective services are responsible for providing a range of adult correctional services to the ACT community. This includes monitoring, guiding and controlling offenders on community orders and those remanded in custody as directed by the courts and both the ACT and interstate parole boards. Community correction services were decentralised to two locations, Woden and Belconnen, to assist in improving access by clients.

Convicted adult prisoners from the ACT serve their sentences in New South Wales prisons, but local provision is made for the short-term custody of remand prisoners, and for probation and parole services. In 1994-95 there was a daily average of 69.9 ACT persons convicted of offences against ACT laws serving sentences in New South Wales prisons.

BELCONNEN REMAND CENTRE

The Belconnen Remand Centre is a secure holding facility for people who are waiting for a court hearing, trial, or sentencing but who have not been granted bail, those who cannot meet the conditions of bail granted by a court, or those who are placed in custody by the Department of Immigration. A Special Care Unit was established in 1992-93 to cater for the special management needs of behaviourally and/or mentally dysfunctional detainees.

In 1994-95 there was a daily average of 18.4 detainees held in the remand centre, this was an increase of 5.5% on 1993-94.

PERIODIC DETENTION CENTRE

A review of the ACT Corrective Services conducted in 1991 recommended the establishment of a Periodic Detention Centre in the ACT as an alternative to imprisonment in New South Wales for offenders considered appropriate by the ACT courts. In May 1995, enabling legislation was passed (the *Periodic Detention Act 1995*) and the Symonston Periodic Detention Centre is now operational.

The centre, as well as providing a clear and effective response to offending, is also aimed to provide rehabilitation as one of its key objectives. While in custody on the period detention program, detainees

will be required to undertake community service work and educational programs for the benefit of the ACT community.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the ACT was established by the *ACT Supreme Court Act 1933*. It is a superior court of record of unlimited jurisdiction in respect of matters arising under the laws of the ACT, both criminal and civil. The court has original and appellate jurisdiction, and hears and determines appeals from inferior courts and tribunals within the Territory.

MAGISTRATES COURT

The ACT Magistrates Court has two major jurisdictions, criminal under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930* and civil under the *Magistrates Court (Civil Jurisdiction) Act 1982*.

In its criminal jurisdiction, the court tries offences punishable summarily. It also holds preliminary inquiries into indictable offences to determine whether they should be heard before a jury in the Supreme Court. It also tries, with the consent of the defendant, indictable offences other than the most serious offences in the ACT.

The civil jurisdiction is subject to a monetary limit of \$50,000 and includes claims for debt and damages. Other matters dealt with under this jurisdiction include workers' compensation, criminal injuries compensation claims, domestic violence applications, restraining orders and some licensing matters. The court also has jurisdiction under the Family Law Act for applications for divorce, child maintenance and custody.

When exercising jurisdiction under the *Children's Services Act 1986*, the court is known as the Children's Court and hears and determines criminal matters involving children and applications relating to the care and supervision of children. The Magistrates Court is also known as the Small Claims Court when working under the *Small Claims Act 1974*.

Selected caseload statistics for 1994-95 are shown in the following section, more detailed information is contained in the Attorney-General's Department Annual Report:

- Criminal jurisdiction — 69,030 matters listed before the court;
- Civil jurisdiction — 8,269 matters listed before the court;
- Children's Court — 2,685 proceedings under the Family Law Act; and
- Small Claims Court — 4,913 claims instituted with the court.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

Two sets of ABS statistics compiled on a national basis provide a picture of crime in the ACT. One set relates to a selected range of offences that became known to and recorded by police. The other comprises statistics on crimes reported to the police as well as unreported crimes, obtained from a survey of households.

The ABS publication, *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994* (4510.0), contains data on crime reported to, or becoming known

to, the various State/Territory police forces. The following section refers to data from this publication and amongst other issues deals with the actual location of crimes in the ACT.

All homicides (100%) occurred in a residential location. This location was also the most common for sexual assaults (43.4%) and unlawful entry with intent (67.6%).

Community locations were the second most common location for sexual assault (39.4% of all sexual assaults) and the most common location for robbery (58.5%).

Table 7.3 provides details of the type of offence committed by type of location in the ACT in 1994.

7.3

VICTIMS¹ OF CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE CATEGORY BY TYPE OF LOCATION, JANUARY DECEMBER 1994.

| Type of location | Location | | | | Total | Offences |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| | Residential | Community ² | Other ³ | Unspecified | | |
| Homicide | 100.0 | — | — | — | 100.0 | 5.0 |
| Sexual assault | 43.4 | 39.4 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 99.0 |
| Kidnapping/abduction | — | 100.0 | — | — | 100.0 | 1.0 |
| Robbery | 11.5 | 58.5 | 20.8 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 130.0 |
| Unlawful entry with intent | 67.6 | 6.1 | 24.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 4 997.0 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 22.7 | 23.7 | 2.2 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 1 606.0 |

¹ The definition of a crime varies according to the category refer to *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994* (4510.0) for further details.

² Community locations include schools, hospitals, transport areas, streets/footpaths etc.

³ Other locations include banks, retail stores, service stations, factories etc.

Source: *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994* (4510.0).

In April 1995 a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey (MPS) was undertaken in the ACT dealing with crime and safety. From this survey it was found that of the 105,300 households in the ACT, 9,000 (8.6%) were victims of at least one household crime during the 12 months to April 1995. Household crimes relate to crimes such as break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft.

Of the 222,800 persons in the ACT aged 15 and over, around 11,800 (5.3%) were victims of personal crime. Personal crimes relate to assault, robbery and sexual assault. The victimisation rate was higher for males (6.2%) than for females (4.5%).

Table 7.4 outlines characteristics of victims of personal crimes.

7.4 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME¹ IN THE 12 MONTHS TO APRIL 1995, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

| Selected characteristics | Victims '000 | Non-victims '000 | Total '000 | Victimisation rate ² % |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 6.7 | 102.2 | 108.9 | 6.2 |
| Female | 5.1 | 108.8 | 113.9 | 4.5 |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-24 years | 4.9 | 47.4 | 52.3 | 9.4 |
| 25-34 years | 3.4 | 44.9 | 48.3 | 7.0 |
| 35-44 years | 1.6 | 44.4 | 46.0 | 3.5 |
| 45-54 years | *0.7 | 36.7 | 37.4 | *1.9 |
| 55 years and over | *1.2 | 37.6 | 38.8 | *3.1 |
| Labour force status | | | | |
| Employed | 8.5 | 143.3 | 151.9 | 5.6 |
| Unemployed | 1.4 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 12.0 |
| Not in the labour force | 1.9 | 57.7 | 59.6 | 3.2 |
| Total persons | 11.8 | 211.0 | 222.8 | 5.3 |

¹ Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

² Proportion of persons.

Source: *Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT (4509.0)*.

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

On perceptions of crime/public safety, approximately 54% of persons in the ACT thought that there were problems from crime or people creating a public nuisance in their neighbourhood. Household/burglaries/theft from homes, vandalism/graffiti and dangerous/noisy driving were the three most commonly perceived problems.

Household/burglaries/theft from homes was thought to be the main problem by 23.2% of persons, while 10.3% of persons saw dangerous/noisy driving as the main problem.

Table 7.5 shows perceptions of crime or public nuisance in the ACT.

7.5

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, APRIL 1995

| Problem | Perceived to be a problem ¹ | | Perceived to be the main problem | |
|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number | Proportion ² | Number | Proportion ² |
| Housebreaking/burglaries/ theft from home | 81.7 | 36.7 | 51.6 | 23.2 |
| Car theft | 28.7 | 12.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| Other theft | 22.2 | 10.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| Louts/youth gangs | 36.3 | 16.3 | 6.8 | 3.1 |
| Prowlers/loiterers | 19.4 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Vandalism/graffiti | 62.8 | 28.2 | 17.4 | 7.8 |
| Dangerous/noisy driving | 61.5 | 27.6 | 23.0 | 10.3 |
| Illegal drugs | 21.9 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 2.4 |
| Sexual assault | 5.9 | 2.6 | *0.5 | *0.2 |
| Other assault | 7.6 | 3.4 | *0.5 | *0.2 |
| Problems with neighbours/ domestic problems | 17.0 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| Other | 7.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| No perceived problem | 103.3 | 46.3 | 103.3 | 46.3 |
| All persons | .. | .. | 222.8 | .. |

¹ A person could nominate more than one perceived problem. As a consequence, figures in these columns do not sum to the total shown for all persons.

² Of all persons.

Source: *Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT (4509.0)*.

INFORMATION SOURCES Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

Annual Report — Attorney Generals Department.

Annual Report — Department of Urban Services.

Annual Report on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory — Australian Federal Police.

ABS publications and other information services:

Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT (4509.0).

National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994 (4510.0).

CHAPTER 8

THE LABOUR MARKET

LABOUR FORCE

In trend terms the ACT labour force numbered 166,500 in 1994-95. This was made up of 89,900 males and 76,600 females. The labour force consists of persons who were either employed or actively seeking and available to commence employment. The proportion of part-time workers to full-time workers has been steadily increasing over time. For males, 9.5% were part time in 1990-91, this rose to 11.2% in 1992-93 and stood at 12.7% in 1994-95. For females, 30.8% were working part time in 1990-91, 37.1% in 1992-93 and remained steady at 37.0% in 1994-95.

The Territory participation rate (the percentage of persons in the labour force compared with the total working-age civilian population) for 1994-95 was 72.6% compared to the national figure of 63.3%. The ACT currently has the highest participation rate for both males and females of any of the States or Territories.

Table 8.1 provides a trend historical overview of the ACT labour market and some comparisons with Australia.

8.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, TREND¹

| Annual average | Employed full time '000 | Total employed '000 | Total unemployed '000 | Civilian population aged 15 and over '000 | ACT | | Australia | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | Unemployment rate ² | Participation rate ³ | Unemployment rate ² | Participation rate ³ |
| | | | | | % | % | % | % |
| MALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 70.8 | 78.2 | 5.1 | 102.1 | 6.1 | 81.6 | 8.4 | 75.3 |
| 1991-92 | 69.1 | 77.7 | 6.0 | 105.0 | 7.2 | 79.8 | 10.8 | 74.4 |
| 1992-93 | 71.3 | 80.3 | 6.4 | 107.7 | 7.4 | 80.6 | 11.7 | 73.9 |
| 1993-94 | 72.1 | 82.2 | 6.6 | 110.6 | 7.5 | 80.3 | 10.9 | 73.7 |
| 1994-95 | 72.4 | 82.9 | 7.0 | 112.4 | 7.7 | 80.8 | 9.2 | 73.8 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 46.3 | 66.9 | 4.0 | 108.6 | 5.7 | 65.3 | 8.2 | 52.3 |
| 1991-92 | 42.0 | 65.5 | 4.9 | 111.3 | 7.0 | 63.3 | 9.7 | 51.9 |
| 1992-93 | 43.1 | 68.5 | 5.8 | 113.6 | 7.8 | 65.5 | 10.0 | 51.7 |
| 1993-94 | 44.4 | 70.4 | 5.4 | 115.6 | 7.2 | 65.7 | 10.0 | 52.3 |
| 1994-95 | 45.1 | 71.6 | 5.0 | 116.8 | 6.6 | 65.7 | 8.7 | 53.2 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 117.1 | 145.2 | 9.1 | 210.8 | 5.9 | 73.2 | 8.4 | 63.6 |
| 1991-92 | 111.1 | 143.2 | 11.0 | 216.3 | 7.1 | 71.3 | 10.4 | 63.0 |
| 1992-93 | 114.5 | 148.9 | 12.2 | 221.3 | 7.6 | 72.8 | 11.0 | 62.6 |
| 1993-94 | 116.5 | 152.7 | 12.1 | 226.2 | 7.3 | 72.8 | 10.5 | 62.8 |
| 1994-95 | 117.5 | 154.5 | 12.0 | 229.2 | 7.2 | 72.6 | 8.9 | 63.3 |

¹ Jervis Bay Territory was included in the scope of the survey until July 1993, when it was excluded.

² The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

³ The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

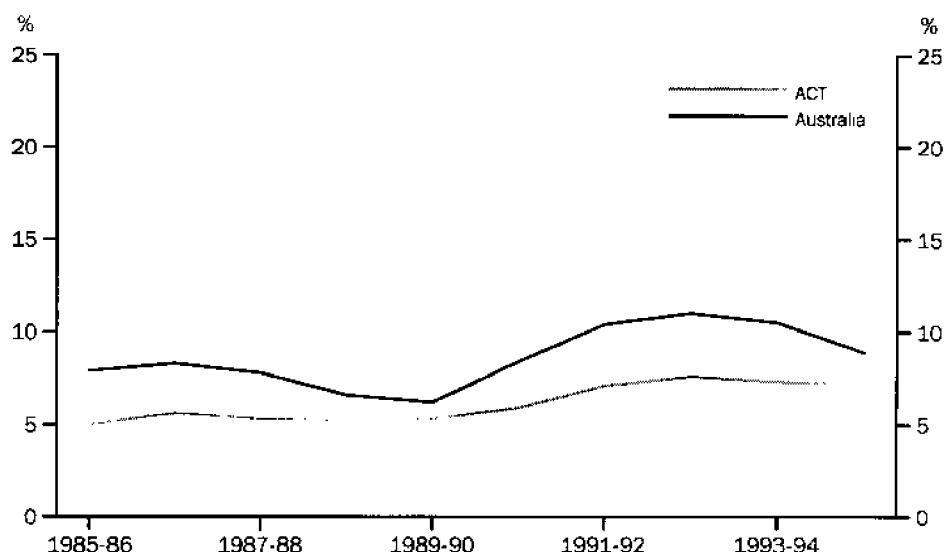
Source: *The Labour Force, NSW and ACT* (6201.1); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6202.0); data also available on PC Ausstats.

The unemployment rate for the ACT in 1994-95 was 7.2%, a fall of 0.1 of a percentage point from 1993-94. The national unemployment rate fell 1.6 percentage points in the same period, but was still considerably higher at 8.9%.

Graph 8.2 provides a 10-year overview of unemployment rates in the ACT and Australia.

8.2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹, ACT AND AUSTRALIA



¹ Annual rates are derived from monthly Labour Force Survey estimates.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6202.0); data also available on PC Ausstats.

Duration of unemployment

In August 1995 the average duration of unemployment in the ACT was 33 weeks. The highest average was for people aged 25 years and over (43 weeks) and the lowest (19 weeks) for 15-19 year olds. The long-term unemployed (people unemployed 52 weeks and over) represented 21% of all unemployed people in August 1995. Among males, the long-term unemployed were 24.1% of the total unemployed, while for females the estimate was 14.5%.

Unemployment by age

In August 1995 the unemployment rate in the ACT was highest (22.4%) for people aged 15-19 years. The rate was 10.1% for people aged 20-24 years and 4.7% for those aged 25 years and over. About four-fifths of 15-19 year olds were working part time, while approximately half of the unemployed in this age group were looking for part-time work.

ACT statistical subdivisions

Unemployment rates across the various statistical subdivisions (town centre districts) of the ACT varied somewhat in June 1995. Weston Creek reported the lowest unemployment rate in the quarter while Canberra Central had the highest.

Table 8.3 provides details of the unemployment rates of each of the statistical subdivisions of the ACT for the June quarter of each of the last four years.

8.3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | June quarter |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Canberra Central | 10.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.1 | |
| Belconnen | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 | |
| Woden Valley | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | |
| Weston Creek | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | |
| Tuggeranong | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | |
| Outer Canberra | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 7.6 | |
| ACT Balance | 7.7 | 8.3 | 21.5 | n.p. | |
| Total ACT | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.9 | |

Source: Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA).

The labour force characteristics of teenagers in the ACT, particularly their unemployment rate, have attracted considerable interest over many years. Estimates of teenage unemployment derived from the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey indicate that the unemployment rate for persons in the ACT aged 15-19 years has been consistently higher than for those aged 20 years and over.

During recent years there have been instances of misinterpretation of the official unemployment rate for teenagers. In particular, there has been a tendency for some commentators to infer, mistakenly, that the teenage unemployment rate of (say) 20% means that 20% of all teenagers are unemployed. It has also been suggested that the teenage unemployment rate is misleading because it takes no account of whether teenagers who are classified as unemployed attend educational institutions.

This section examines the composition of the unemployment rate for teenagers in the ACT, and investigates the contribution to the teenage unemployment rate of different segments of the teenage labour force.

MEASURING TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT

The teenage unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed aged 15-19 years within a given population by the total number in the labour force of that population (i.e. the employed plus the unemployed). In 1994-95 the unemployment rate among teenagers in the ACT was 22.6%. That is, 22.6% (3,300) of teenagers in the labour market were actively seeking either full time or part-time employment, compared to 7.2% for the ACT population as a whole.

A major factor distinguishing the labour force behaviour of teenagers from that of other population groups is their level of attendance at full-time educational institutions. Teenagers have a higher rate of attendance at educational institutions than any other group in the labour force. In 1994-95, 17,400 of the 24,000 ACT residents between the ages of 15 and 19 attended an educational institution full time. This represented an attendance rate of 73%. The ACT's school retention rates, which are the highest in the country, also indicate that fewer teenagers seek full-time jobs and more opt for part-time work.

Of the 15-19 year olds who are attending school or a tertiary institution and are employed, the vast majority are employed part time. Of the 6,800 that do have a job, 6,600 (97.1%) work part time. Most 15-19 year olds who are at an educational institution and are classified as unemployed are seeking part-time work. Almost 90% (1,800) of unemployed teenagers in this category were looking for part-time work.

The 15-19 year olds who were not attending an educational institution were more likely to be either working full time or seeking full-time work. Those who had left education made up 93.9% (3,100) of all 15-19 year olds working full time but also made up 85.7% (1,200) of all those

SPECIAL ARTICLE — *continued*

seeking full-time work. This category also had by far the highest labour force participation rate, 87.9%, compared to the average for all 15–19 year olds of 60.8%.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED BETWEEN 15 AND 19, FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1994–95

| Category | Employed | | Unemployed | | | | Not in labour force | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Full time | Part time | Seeking full-time work | Seeking part-time work | Total | Unemployment rate | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | '000 | '000 |
| Left education | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 20.7 | 5.8 | 0.7 |
| At university or TAFE | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| Still at school | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 25.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| Total¹ | 3.3 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 22.6 | 14.6 | 9.4 |
| | | | | | | | | 24.0 |

¹ Total may not equal the sum of individual items due to rounding differences.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, ABS.

Of the 6,600 15–19 year olds who had left education and had not gone on to further study in 1994–95, 3,100 had full-time jobs, 1,500 had part-time jobs and 700 did not have jobs and were not looking for one. A total of 1,200 were looking for full-time work, which was 86% of all 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work.

The unemployment rate of the 15–19 year olds that were not attending an educational institution was 20.7% (1,200) in 1994–95. High rates of unemployment among youth not attending an educational institution are likely to be related to low levels of educational attainment.

Overall, in 1994–95, 13.8% (3,300) of the civilian population aged 15–19 years had a full-time job, 33.3% (8,000) had a part-time job, 5.8% (1,400) were looking for full-time work and 7.5% (1,800) were looking for part-time work. A further 39.2% (9,400), mostly high school students, did not have jobs and were not looking for one.■

SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR FORCE DATA

A supplementary survey program is run as part of the ABS monthly Population Survey. Data on the various topics from surveys run over the previous two years are contained below. All figures relate to the ACT population or labour force.

Successful and unsuccessful job search experience

Of the 12,246 persons who had looked for, but not started, a job for wages or salary in the 12 months to July 1994, just over half had no post-school qualifications (53%). However, having a degree was no guarantee of employment as 1,525 people who had not started a job had a bachelor degree.

Job search experience of unemployed persons

The main difficulty reported by unemployed persons in finding work was too many applicants for available jobs (2,317 or 20% of the 11,088

unemployed persons at July 1995). No vacancies (11%), being too old or too young (12%) and insufficient work experience (15%) were the other main difficulties reported. Only 6% reported no difficulties in finding work.

Re-entrants At July 1995 there were 13,700 persons who were currently in the labour force but were not 12 months ago. Of these 8,100 had never worked continuously for 12 months (mostly new entrants to the labour force) and 5,600 had worked previously for at least 12 continuous months. Almost 36% (2,000 persons) of the latter category were found to have re-entered the labour force. Of these re-entrants, 60% (1,200) were working at July 1995 while 40% (800) were looking for work.

8.4 SELECTED STATISTICS: JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE AND RE-ENTRANTS TO THE LABOUR MARKET

| | Persons |
|--|---------------|
| | no. |
| LOOKED FOR BUT NOT STARTED JOB, JULY 1994 ¹ | |
| | |
| Educational attainment | |
| With post-school qualifications | |
| Bachelor degree | 1 525 |
| Skilled vocational qualification | 1 257 |
| Other | 1 520 |
| Total with post-school qualifications | 4 302 |
| Without post-school qualifications | |
| Completed highest level of secondary school | 3 564 |
| Did not complete highest level of secondary school | 2 899 |
| Without post-school qualifications | 6 463 |
| Still at school | 1 482 |
| Total | 12 246 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, JULY 1995 ² | |
| | |
| Main difficulty in finding work | |
| Considered too old or too young by employers | 1 375 |
| No vacancies at all | 1 232 |
| Insufficient work experience | 1 656 |
| Too far to travel/transport problems | 933 |
| Too many applicants for available jobs | 2 317 |
| Other | 2 898 |
| No difficulties reported | *677 |
| Total | 11 088 |
| RE-ENTRANT TO LABOUR FORCE, JULY 1995 | |
| | |
| Labour force category | |
| Not in labour force 12 months ago | 13 700 |
| Had never worked continuously for at least 12 months | 8 100 |
| Had worked continuously for at least 12 months | 5 600 |
| Not in labour force for less than 12 months | 3 600 |
| Persons who had re-entered the labour force | 2 000 |
| Working in July 1995 | 1 200 |
| Looking for work in July 1995 | *800 |

¹ Looked for, but not started, job for wages or salary during the previous 12 months — July 1994.

² Excluding those who have been stood down.

Source: Unpublished monthly Population Survey (Supplementary Survey) data. Some data is available in *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia* (6222.0.40.001); *Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia* (6245.0.40.001); *Re-entrants to the Labour Force, Australia* (6264.0.40.001).

Labour force experience One of the topics covered by the labour force experience survey was the number of employers/businesses that persons worked for during the year. The vast majority (82%) only worked for one employer during the year ended February 1995. A further 13% had two employers while just 4% has three or more.

Under-employed workers At September 1995, 93% (150,200) of employed persons in the ACT were seen as being fully employed. There were also 11,300 workers who worked part-time hours but would prefer to work more hours. The majority of these (8,300) had been looking for work with more hours or were available to start such work in the previous week.

8.5

SELECTED STATISTICS: PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE — YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1995

Persons who had worked at some time during the year

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| One employer during the year | 121 181 |
| Two employers | 19 821 |
| Three employers | 3 793 |
| Four or more | 2 232 |

Total

UNDER-EMPLOYED WORKERS — SEPTEMBER 1995

147 027

Type of workers

| | |
|---|--------|
| Workers who worked part-time hours would prefer to work more hours | 11 300 |
| Part-time workers — looking for work with more hours or were available to start such work last week | 8 300 |

MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS — AUGUST 1994

Type of job holders

| | |
|--|--------|
| All multiple job holders | 10 406 |
| Multiple job holders who were employees in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week | 7 262 |

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS — AUGUST 1995

Employees (excluding those still at school)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Entitled to rostered day off in their main job | 21 751 |
| Who usually work overtime in their main job | 51 561 |
| Who worked shift work in their main job in the last four weeks | 13 391 |
| Total employees in main job | 136 547 |

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS — AUGUST 1994

Full-time employees in main job (excluding persons on workers compensation and persons at school)

104 067

Type of benefit received

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Superannuation | 98 618 |
| Holiday leave | 97 328 |
| Sick leave | 97 081 |
| Long service leave | 86 357 |
| Transport | 14 110 |
| Telephone | 12 615 |
| Goods or services | 11 636 |
| No benefits | 2 077 |

Source: Unpublished monthly Population Survey (Supplementary Survey) data. Some data is available in Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0.40.001); Working Arrangements, Australia (6342.0.40.001); Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0.40.001); Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0.40.001); Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0.40.001).

| | |
|--|--|
| Multiple job holding | There were 10,406 multiple job holders in the ACT as at August 1994. Of these 7,262 (69.8%) were employees in both jobs and actually worked in their second job in the reference week. |
| Working arrangements | Over a third (37.8%) of employees in their main job usually worked overtime while a further 15.9% were entitled to a rostered day off. Only a small percentage (9.8%) of employees worked shift work in the four weeks preceding the survey date. |
| Employee benefits | At August 1994 over 93% of full-time employees received superannuation, holiday pay and sick leave; 86,357 (83%) were also entitled to long service leave. These were the four main types of employee benefits for full-time workers. |
| Persons not in the labour force | The main activity for males not in the labour force was attending an educational institution (6,158 males or 43%), followed by retired or voluntarily inactive (2,855 males or 20%). For females, home duties and child-care was the main activity for 56% (16,883) of women. Attending an educational institution was the next most common activity, accounting for 20% (5,871) of females not in the labour force. |
| Retirement and retirement intention | Almost 44% (34,147) of persons aged 45 and over in the ACT had retired from full-time work, while 6% (4,760) had never worked full time and did not intend to work full time. The remainder were working, with the majority intending to retire from full-time work. Approximately equal numbers intended to retire early (14,989) or not retire early (14,568). |
| Persons who have left the labour force | At September 1994, almost twice as many people left their last job as lost their last job, 4,760 to 2,542 respectively. Being retrenched was the most common reason for losing a job while returning to studies was the main reason for leaving a job. |

8.6

SELECTED STATISTICS: PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE OR INTENDING TO LEAVE THE LABOUR FORCE

| | Persons |
|--|---------------|
| PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE — SEPTEMBER 1995 | |
| Main activity when not in the labour force | |
| Males | |
| Home duties/child-care | 1 232 |
| Attending an educational institution | 6 158 |
| Retired/voluntarily inactive | 2 855 |
| Own illness/injury/disability | 1 766 |
| All other | 2 256 |
| Total | 14 267 |
| Females | |
| Home duties/child-care | 16 883 |
| Attending an educational institution | 5 871 |
| Retired/voluntarily inactive | 3 333 |
| Own illness/injury/disability | 1 807 |
| All other | 2 094 |
| Total | 30 068 |
| RETIREMENT AND RETIREMENT INTENTIONS — NOVEMBER 1994 | |
| Persons aged 45 and over | |
| Had retired from full-time work | 34 147 |
| Intended to retire from full-time work | |
| Intended to retire early | 14 989 |
| Did not intend to retire early | 14 568 |
| Did not know intended age | 7 312 |
| Did not intend to retire from full-time work | 2 411 |
| Had never worked full time and did not intend to work full time | 4 760 |
| Not determined | *119 |
| Total | 78 306 |
| PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE ¹ — SEPTEMBER 1994 | |
| Reason for ceasing last job | |
| Job loser | |
| Retrenched | 974 |
| Own ill health or injury | 800 |
| All other reasons | 768 |
| Job leaver | |
| Returned to studies | 1 324 |
| Pregnancy/have children | *842 |
| Retired/didn't want to work any longer | 898 |
| Unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours | *309 |
| All other reasons | 1 387 |
| Total | 7 302 |

¹ Persons who were not in the labour force, who had left the labour force in the last 12 months whose last activity was working.

Source: Unpublished monthly Population Survey (Supplementary Survey) data. Some data is available in *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0.40.001); *Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia* (6267.0.40.001); *Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia* (6238.0.40.001).

FAMILIES AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Of the 162,700 people in the ACT labour force, 131,700 were a member of a family. Being in a family was an advantage in the labour force, as the unemployment rate for non-family members was almost double that of family members (10.5% to 5.3%, respectively).

The lowest unemployment rates were for husbands or wives with dependants (3.6%) while the highest was for lone persons not in a family (12.2%). Participation rates also varied, with non-dependent children in a family recording the highest at 92.5%, while other family members had the lowest at 52.5%. Family members and non-family members had similar participation rates (74.5% and 72.6%, respectively).

Table 8.7 shows the labour force status of persons within a household and their family status.

8.7

PERSONS: RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER¹, JUNE 1995

| | Employed '000 | Unemployed '000 | Labour force '000 | Not in labour force '000 | Population aged 15 and over '000 | Unemployment rate % | Participation rate % |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Family member | 124.7 | 7.0 | 131.7 | 45.2 | 176.9 | 5.3 | 74.5 |
| Husband or wife | 92.9 | 3.4 | 96.4 | 30.4 | 126.7 | 3.6 | 76.0 |
| With dependant | 58.5 | 2.2 | 60.7 | 11.3 | 72.0 | 3.6 | 84.3 |
| Without dependant | 34.4 | *1.3 | 35.7 | 19.1 | 54.7 | *3.5 | 65.2 |
| Lone parent | 6.8 | *0.7 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 11.9 | *9.4 | 62.8 |
| With dependants | 5.3 | *0.6 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 9.2 | *10.6 | 64.7 |
| Without dependants | 1.4 | *0.1 | 1.5 | *1.2 | 2.7 | *5.0 | 56.4 |
| Dependant students ² | 9.4 | *1.1 | 10.6 | 7.0 | 17.6 | *10.9 | 60.1 |
| Non-dependant students ³ | 13.5 | 1.5 | 15.0 | *1.2 | 16.2 | 9.7 | 92.5 |
| Other family person | 2.1 | *0.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4.5 | *10.5 | 52.5 |
| Non-family member | 27.7 | 3.3 | 310.0 | 11.7 | 42.7 | 10.5 | 72.6 |
| Lone person | 9.8 | 1.4 | 11.1 | 8.7 | 19.8 | 12.2 | 56.1 |
| Not living alone | 18.0 | 1.9 | 19.9 | 3.0 | 22.9 | 9.6 | 86.9 |
| Total | 152.5 | 10.2 | 162.7 | 56.9 | 219.6 | 6.3 | 74.1 |

¹ Civilians who were residents of households where family status was determined.

² Excluded persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons and daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents.

³ Aged 15 and over.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0.40.001).

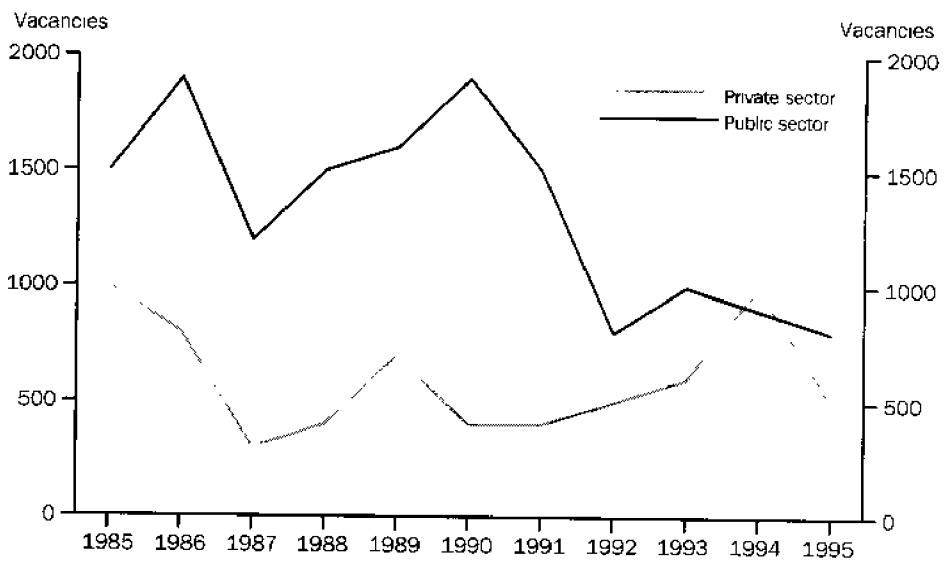
JOB VACANCIES

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been somewhat volatile over the past 10 years. Vacancies in the public sector reached peaks of 1,900 in the May quarters of 1986 and 1990 and stood at 800 in May 1995. Vacancies in the private sector peaked at 1,000 in May 1985, rose above public sector vacancies for the first time in 1994 and fell to 500 in May 1995.

Graph 8.8 provides an overview of job vacancies by sector in the ACT over the past 11 years.

8.8

JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR, MAY QUARTER



Source: *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

According to the Labour Force Survey in August 1995, 24.4% of persons residing in the ACT were employed in the government administration and defence industry. The retailing industry accounted for a further 13.8% of employees. The other major industries were property and business services (10.0%), education (8.5%) and health and community services (7.9%). Given that the government also employs in other industries such as education, health and community services, the importance of this sector in providing jobs in the ACT can be seen.

The most common industry of employment for both male and female employees was government administration and defence, accounting for 25.5% of all male employees and 23.0% of all female employees. The next most important industry for males was retail trade (13.6%), followed by finance and insurance (11.3%). These three industries accounted for 50.4% of all male employees. Education was the second most important industry of employment for females (14.8%), while retail trade was next (14.1%). The top three industries accounted for 51.9% of all female employees.

Table 8.9 outlines the breakdown by gender of employed persons in the ACT into the various industry groupings as at August 1995.

8.9

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, AS AT AUGUST 1995

| Industry | Male '000 | Female '000 | Total '000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | *0.6 | *0.1 | 0.6 |
| Mining | *0.2 | *0.0 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 4.5 | 2.0 | 6.5 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | *0.6 | *0.0 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 8.7 | 1.8 | 10.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.2 | *1.3 | 5.4 |
| Retail trade | 11.6 | 10.3 | 21.8 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 4.4 | 5.0 | 9.4 |
| Transport and storage | 2.8 | *1.2 | 4.0 |
| Communication services | 2.0 | *0.8 | 2.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.8 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| Property and business services | 9.6 | 6.1 | 15.7 |
| Government administration defence | 21.7 | 16.8 | 38.6 |
| Education | 4.9 | 8.6 | 13.5 |
| Health and community services | 1.8 | 10.8 | 12.5 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 3.4 | 2.1 | 5.4 |
| Personal and other services | 2.4 | 3.9 | 6.3 |
| Total employed | 85.2 | 73.2 | 158.4 |

Source: *The Labour Force, ACT and NSW (6201.1)*.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In August 1995, the mean average weekly earnings in all jobs of a full-time male in the ACT stood at \$779, 15.8% higher than the comparative figure for Australia. For female full-time workers in the ACT, their earnings of \$638 per week were 16.0% higher than the national average. From 1990 to 1995, mean weekly earnings for all full-time persons in the ACT grew by 22.1% (4.4% annualised), just below the Australian growth rate of 23.8% (4.8% annualised).

Table 8.10 provides a detailed breakdown of the average weekly earnings of full-time workers by sex, in the ACT.

8.10

MEAN AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1990-95

| | Male | | Female | | Persons | |
|-------------------|------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1990 ¹ | 639 | 546 | 520 | 435 | 593 | 509 |
| 1991 ² | 660 | 571 | 570 | 465 | 625 | 535 |
| 1992 | 703 | 591 | 591 | 489 | 663 | 557 |
| 1993 | 731 | 628 | 609 | 513 | 683 | 589 |
| 1994 | 743 | 656 | 598 | 527 | 684 | 612 |
| 1995 | 779 | 673 | 638 | 550 | 724 | 630 |

¹ The August 1990 survey excluded all persons aged 70 and over.

² The 1991 survey was conducted in July.

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia (6310.0.40.001)*.

LABOUR COSTS

Labour costs per employee in the ACT are the highest in Australia at \$36,082. This is 10.2% higher than the Australian average. This is due to the much higher labour costs for public sector employees: at \$43,774 per employee it is the highest of all the States and Territories. In contrast, the labour costs for private sector employees is the second lowest in the country at \$26,273.

Earnings make up 90.4% of the combined private and public total labour costs. Superannuation is the next most important at 5.6% of the total. Payroll tax, workers compensation and fringe benefits tax each make up less than 2% of total labour costs.

Table 8.11 provides a detailed breakdown of labour costs per employee by sector in the ACT in 1993-94.

8.11

LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE, 1993-94

| | Private sector | | Public sector | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| Earnings | \$ 23 504 | \$ 26 654 | \$ 39 760 | \$ 35 008 |
| Superannuation | 1 239 | 1 480 | 2 655 | 2 746 |
| Payroll tax | 841 | 1 058 | 438 | 1 326 |
| Workers compensation | 513 | 566 | 700 | 681 |
| Fringe benefits tax | *176 | 266 | 221 | 172 |
| Other labour costs | 2 769 | 3 368 | 4 014 | 4 925 |
| Total labour costs | 26 273 | 30 022 | 43 774 | 39 933 |

Source: *Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Overall, persons in the ACT tended to work fewer hours than the Australian averages. Of all the occupation groups, only ACT clerks worked more hours per week (31.9 hours) than clerks in Australia (31.2 hours). This was due to the longer hours worked by ACT female clerks.

The largest difference occurred in labourers and related workers. In the ACT this group worked an average of 5.2 hours less a week than the Australian average. ACT managers and administrators worked 3.9 hours less, due to the lower average hours worked by ACT males (46.6 hours per week compared to 51.5 hours for Australia as a whole).

8.12

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED¹ BY OCCUPATION, 1995

| | Male | | Female | | Persons | |
|---|------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| | hrs | hrs | hrs | hrs | hrs | hrs |
| Managers and administrators | 46.6 | 51.5 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 44.8 | 48.7 |
| Professionals | 41.9 | 42.6 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 38.5 | 39.1 |
| Para-professionals | 38.3 | 38.4 | 28.2 | 29.5 | 33.3 | 34.1 |
| Tradespersons | 40.4 | 40.8 | 33.8 | 33.1 | 39.5 | 39.9 |
| Clerks | 36.4 | 37.3 | 30.4 | 29.5 | 31.9 | 31.2 |
| Salespersons and professional service workers | 35.8 | 37.4 | 23.4 | 25.6 | 27.6 | 29.8 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 38.6 | 41.6 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 38.0 | 40.5 |
| Labourers and related workers | 28.7 | 34.5 | 20.2 | 24.7 | 25.8 | 31.0 |

¹ Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

Source: PC Ausstats, some data is also available in *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

In 1995, the average working week for ACT workers was 32.9 hours. For full-time workers the average was 38.9 hours, while for part-time workers it was 15.1 hours. For Australia, the average weekly hours were longer, 40.9 and 15.3 respectively. The only category in which ACT residents worked longer hours was part-time married females (16.5 hours for ACT workers and 15.9 hours for Australian workers).

Table 8.13 shows the average weekly hours worked according to employment status.

8.13

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED¹ BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1995

| | ACT | Australia |
|--|------|-----------|
| Average weekly hours worked by full-time workers | | |
| Males | 40.7 | 42.4 |
| Females — married | 35.4 | 38.0 |
| Females — total | 35.8 | 37.9 |
| Persons | 38.9 | 40.9 |
| Average weekly hours worked by part-time workers | | |
| Males | 14.5 | 15.2 |
| Females — married | 16.5 | 15.9 |
| Females — total | 15.3 | 15.4 |
| Persons | 15.1 | 15.3 |
| Average weekly hours worked — total | | |
| Males | 37.3 | 39.4 |
| Females — married | 28.0 | 27.8 |
| Females — total | 27.8 | 28.3 |
| Persons | 32.9 | 34.6 |

¹ Annual averages are derived from monthly estimates.

Source: PC Ausstats, some data is also available in *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

OVERTIME

The amount of overtime worked by ACT workers has fallen in the last five years. The average weekly overtime hours per employee in 1995 was just under 30 minutes, compared to just under an hour in 1991. The average hours for Australia show a slight rise from the early 1990s, peaking at 1.29 hours in 1994, before falling back in 1995 to a level similar to that in 1991.

Average overtime hours for those actually working overtime have also decreased in the ACT, although at a slower rate. In 1995 the average hours of overtime were 5.58 in the ACT and 7.06 in Australia.

Table 8.14 outlines the amount of overtime worked per employee and per employee actually working overtime.

8.14

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS¹, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

| | Per employee | | Per employee working overtime | |
|------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| 1991 | 0.97 | 1.13 | 6.70 | 6.95 |
| 1992 | 0.87 | 1.12 | 6.58 | 6.99 |
| 1993 | 0.81 | 1.20 | 6.68 | 7.30 |
| 1994 | 0.65 | 1.29 | 5.98 | 7.31 |
| 1995 | 0.49 | 1.16 | 5.58 | 7.06 |

¹ Annual averages are derived from quarterly estimates.

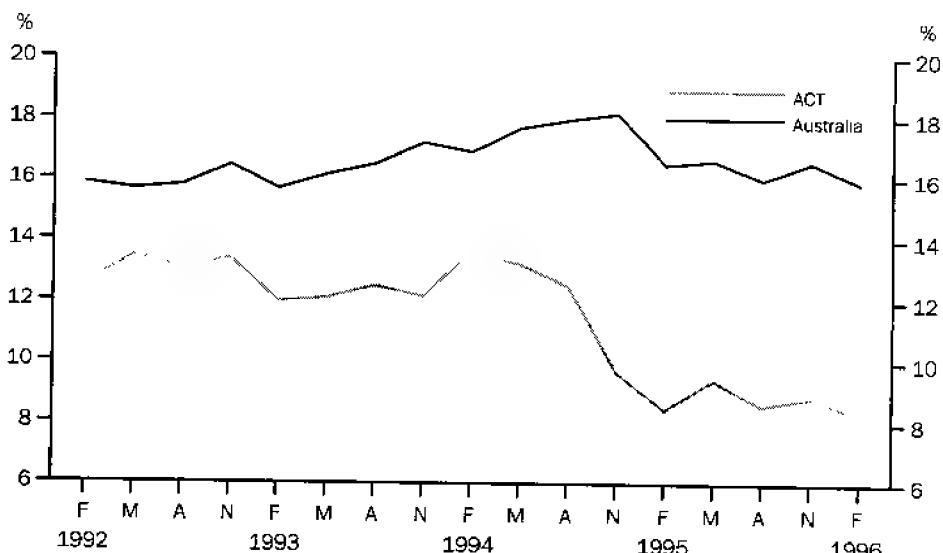
Source: PC Ausstats, some data is available in *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

The percentage of employees working overtime in Australia has remained relatively constant over the last four years, fluctuating between about 16% and 18%. However, the ACT has experienced a decline in the last one and a half years. Before the quarter ending November 1994, about 2% to 5% fewer ACT employees were working overtime compared with Australia as a whole. After this period the proportion decreased even further, to between 7% and 9%. Opportunities for ACT employees to work overtime have continued to remain at this lower level.

Graph 8.15 provides an account of the percentage of employees working overtime, from the quarter ending February 1992 to February 1996.

8.15

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERTIME



Source: PC Ausstats, some data is available in *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

TRAINING

The Training Guarantee Legislation was introduced in 1990. The legislation states that Australian employers with an annual payroll over a set amount will commit a proportion of their payroll to providing structured training for employees which is solely work-related.

The Training Practices Survey conducted in the 12 months ending February 1994 found that 32% of Australian employers reported providing some formal training for their employees in the reference period. Improved work performance was the reason for providing training by 80% of the respondents. The other major reasons given were to enable employees to move to other positions within the organisation and to multi-skill employees.

The Training Expenditure Survey was conducted between July and September 1993. The results of this survey found that the ACT recorded the highest level of training expenditure for the three months ending September 1993, spending the equivalent of 4.2% of their gross wages and salaries on training, and an average \$274 per employee.

Table 8.16 provides details of training expenditure by employers for the ACT and Australia for the three months from July to September 1993.

8.16 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY EMPLOYERS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1993

| | ACT | Australia |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries) | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| Average training expenditure per employee (\$) | 274 | 192 |
| Average training hours per employee (hours) | 5.55 | 5.55 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (%) | *16.1 | 24.6 |
| Total training expenditure (\$m) | *38.8 | 1 108.9 |

Source: Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0).

TRADE UNIONS

As at 30 June 1995 there were 29 separate trade unions registered in the ACT and 142 nationally. The number of trade unions in the ACT has fallen by just over 53% from the number operating in June 1990.

In 1995 there was a large decrease in the number of financial union members in the ACT. The decrease of 18.0% from June 1994 was far greater than the national decrease of 3.3%. The fall was due mainly to the lower number of male union members, who accounted for just over 84% of the decline.

Proportionally, financial union members now make up just 31% of total employees, the figure being close for both males (30%) and females (31%). For Australia as a whole, 35% of total employees were financial union members, 37% of males and 34% of females.

Table 8.17 provides details of trade union membership over the past five years for the ACT with comparisons with Australia in the latest year.

8.17 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, ACT AND AUSTRALIA¹, AS AT 30 JUNE

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | ACT | Australia |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|---------|-----------|
| Number of separate unions | 58 | 54 | 41 | 30 | 29 | | |
| Number of financial members ('000) | | | | | | 142 | |
| Males | 30.0 | 27.7 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 22.4 | 1 394.5 | |
| Females | 21.6 | 21.5 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 21.2 | 1 045.2 | |
| Persons | 51.6 | 49.2 | 55.0 | 53.2 | 43.6 | 2 439.7 | |
| Financial union members as a proportion of total employees (%) | | | | | | | |
| Males | 45.0 | 40.0 | 45.0 | 42.0 | 30.0 | 37.0 | |
| Females | 37.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 31.0 | 34.0 | |
| Persons | 41.0 | 38.0 | 40.0 | 38.0 | 31.0 | 35.0 | |

¹ Due to changes in union structures some members formerly recorded in New South Wales prior to 1993 are now included in the ACT.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, November 1995* (6203.0); *Trade Union Statistics*, (6323.0 40.001)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months to December 1995 there were 12 disputes which occurred in the ACT, involving 1,400 employees and the loss of 1,200 working days. The cultural, recreational and personal services industry accounted for 42% of total working days lost and both the government administration and defence industry, and the finance, insurance, property and business services industry accounted for 25% each. Managerial policy was given as the cause of the dispute for 50% of working days lost while political protest was the reason for another 42%.

Table 8.18 provides a five-year overview of industrial disputes in the ACT.

8.18 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of disputes which occurred ¹ | 17 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly) | 9.2 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Working days lost ('000) | 2.3 | 2.7 | 10.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Working days lost per 1 000 employees | 18 | 21 | 75 | 8 | 9 |

¹ Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry in the ACT were counted as separate disputes in the Territory total. Since then such disputes are now counted just once in the Territory.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1995* (6322.0.40.001), *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

The number of accepted Comcare claims made by ACT government workers rose by 1.0% in 1994-95, to 1,584. The two most common types of injury were sprains/strains excluding back (487) and back (410). Together they accounted for just over half of all claims in 1994-95. Increases were recorded for back injuries (up 8.5%), Occupational Overuse Syndrome (9.6%), other injuries (51.1%) and sprains/strains excluding back (4.1%).

The number of claims made by Commonwealth government workers in the ACT rose 6.8% to 2,736. While sprains/strains excluding back were also the largest category of injuries (884 claims), Occupational Overuse

Syndrome was the second most common source of claims (425 claims). The largest increases were for sprains/strains excluding back (up 26.5%) and other injuries (30.6%).

Table 8.19 shows the total number of claims made on Comcare by the ACT and Commonwealth government workers from 1991-92 to 1994-95.

8.19 SUMMARY OF COMCARE CLAIMS

| <i>Nature of injury</i> | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ACT government accepted claims | | | | |
| Back | 356 | 370 | 378 | 410 |
| Contusions/crushes | 180 | 129 | 106 | 94 |
| External effects ¹ | 50 | 52 | 35 | 32 |
| Fractures excluding back | 62 | 58 | 51 | 48 |
| Multiple injuries | 13 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 65 | 50 | 94 | 103 |
| Open wounds | 126 | 102 | 117 | 88 |
| Other diseases ² | 63 | 71 | 80 | 60 |
| Other injuries ³ | 105 | 119 | 88 | 133 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 440 | 496 | 468 | 487 |
| Stress | 114 | 106 | 149 | 129 |
| Total | 1 574 | 1 555 | 1 569 | 1 584 |
| Commonwealth government ACT accepted claims | | | | |
| Back | 351 | 393 | 407 | 374 |
| Contusions/crushes | 261 | 205 | 221 | 186 |
| External effects ¹ | 79 | 46 | 37 | 31 |
| Fractures excluding back | 108 | 100 | 108 | 137 |
| Multiple injuries | 26 | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 280 | 313 | 394 | 425 |
| Open wounds ² | 168 | 161 | 168 | 148 |
| Other diseases ³ | 95 | 122 | 104 | 98 |
| Other injuries | 183 | 163 | 144 | 188 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 734 | 859 | 699 | 884 |
| Stress | 196 | 231 | 270 | 262 |
| Total | 2 481 | 2 601 | 2 562 | 2 736 |
| Total government ACT accepted claims | | | | |
| Back | 707 | 763 | 785 | 784 |
| Contusions/crushes | 441 | 334 | 327 | 280 |
| External effects ¹ | 129 | 98 | 72 | 63 |
| Fractures excluding back | 170 | 158 | 159 | 185 |
| Multiple injuries | 39 | 10 | 13 | 3 |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 345 | 363 | 488 | 528 |
| Open wounds ² | 294 | 263 | 285 | 236 |
| Other diseases ³ | 158 | 193 | 184 | 158 |
| Other injuries | 288 | 282 | 232 | 321 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 1 174 | 1 355 | 1 167 | 1 371 |
| Stress | 310 | 337 | 419 | 391 |
| Total | 4 055 | 4 156 | 4 131 | 4 320 |

¹ Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system.

² Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; multiple diseases and diseases due to chemical or other exposure.

³ Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Unpublished data, Comcare Australia.

The costs of the ACT government accepted claims rose by 3.9% in 1994-95 to a total of \$29.8 million. Costs for back injuries were \$11.1 million for the year while sprains/strains excluding back were \$7.0 million.

Commonwealth government claims cost \$42.5 million in 1994-95, up 13.8%. Large increases were recorded for multiple injuries (up 48.8% to \$1.4 million) and Occupational Overuse Syndrome (up 32.8% to \$7.2 million).

8.20

SUMMARY OF COMCARE COSTS, AS AT 30 JUNE

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Nature of injury</i> | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| ACT government accepted claims | | | | |
| Back | 9 233 | 8 141 | 10 418 | 11 087 |
| Contusions/crushes | 1 148 | 994 | 779 | 1 144 |
| External effects ¹ | 34 | 66 | 72 | 34 |
| Fractures excluding back | 1 045 | 934 | 799 | 839 |
| Multiple injuries | 702 | 738 | 657 | 537 |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 1 128 | 1 028 | 1 452 | 1 780 |
| Open wounds | 153 | 117 | 294 | 247 |
| Other diseases ² | 2 331 | 1 839 | 1 909 | 1 969 |
| Other injuries ³ | 496 | 796 | 733 | 693 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 5 739 | 5 429 | 7 402 | 6 959 |
| Stress | 3 163 | 3 508 | 4 204 | 4 560 |
| Total | 25 171 | 23 590 | 28 718 | 29 849 |
| Commonwealth government ACT accepted claims | | | | |
| Back | 6 105 | 5 484 | 6 787 | 7 361 |
| Contusions/crushes | 1 286 | 817 | 1 364 | 1 236 |
| External effects ¹ | 22 | 12 | 19 | 13 |
| Fractures excluding back | 1 781 | 1 562 | 2 031 | 2 051 |
| Multiple injuries | 1 274 | 1 061 | 959 | 1 427 |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 4 338 | 3 883 | 5 392 | 7 163 |
| Open wounds | 120 | 111 | 257 | 231 |
| Other diseases ² | 3 321 | 2 471 | 2 923 | 3 285 |
| Other injuries ³ | 952 | 912 | 970 | 703 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 8 733 | 7 692 | 8 836 | 9 569 |
| Stress | 6 440 | 7 122 | 7 749 | 9 413 |
| Total | 34 372 | 31 128 | 37 287 | 42 450 |
| Total government ACT accepted claims | | | | |
| Back | 15 338 | 13 625 | 17 205 | 18 448 |
| Contusions/crushes | 2 434 | 1 811 | 2 143 | 2 380 |
| External effects ¹ | 56 | 78 | 91 | 47 |
| Fractures excluding back | 2 826 | 2 496 | 2 830 | 2 890 |
| Multiple injuries | 1 976 | 1 799 | 1 616 | 1 964 |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 5 466 | 4 911 | 6 844 | 8 943 |
| Open wounds | 273 | 228 | 551 | 478 |
| Other diseases ² | 5 652 | 4 310 | 4 832 | 5 254 |
| Other injuries ³ | 1 448 | 1 708 | 1 703 | 1 396 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 14 472 | 13 121 | 16 238 | 16 528 |
| Stress | 9 603 | 10 630 | 11 953 | 13 973 |
| Total | 59 543 | 54 718 | 66 005 | 72 299 |

¹ Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system.

² Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; multiple diseases and diseases due to chemical or other exposure.

³ Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries and damage to aids and appliances.

Private sector workers compensation claims grew by almost 30% in 1993-94, to reach a total of 6,331. This followed a similar rise in the previous financial year. However, the average percentage premium rate rose by only 0.1 percentage point in 1993-94 and stood at 2.29%

Table 8.21 shows numbers of private sector claims in the ACT.

8.21 WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

| | ACT claims | Average percentage premium rate ¹ |
|---------|------------|--|
| | no. | % |
| 1990-91 | 3 447 | 2.05 |
| 1991-92 | 3 788 | 1.98 |
| 1992-93 | 4 915 | 2.19 |
| 1993-94 | 6 331 | 2.29 |

¹ Average percentage premium rate equals Total premiums collected/Total salaries underwritten.

Source: Unpublished data, Workcover Australia.

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Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia (6310.0.40.001).

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Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994 (6322.0.40.001).

Trade Union Statistics, (6323.0.40.001).

Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0).

Employer Training Expenditure (6353.0).

Job Vacancies and Overtime (6354.0).

Employer Training Practices (6356.0).

CHAPTER 9

PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The CPI measures changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group i.e. metropolitan wage and salary earning households. This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services drawn from the following eight expenditure groups:

- food;
- clothing;
- housing;
- household equipment and operation;
- transportation;
- tobacco and alcohol;
- health and personal care; and
- recreation and education.

Pensioners and other social welfare recipients are not included in the CPI population group as the index does not reflect concessional prices (such as subsidised government dwelling rents and transport fares) paid by those people.

In 1994-95 the All Groups CPI for Canberra was 115.1, an increase of 3.3% from the previous year. The weighted average CPI of the eight capital cities in 1994-95 was 113.9, an increase of 3.2% from 1993-94.

Table 9.1. provides an overview of the All Groups CPI for ACT and Australia (as measured by the weighted average of the eight capital cities) over the last five years.

9.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA (BASE OF EACH INDEX: YEAR 1989-90 = 100.0)

| Period | Canberra | | Australia ¹ | |
|---------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Index | % change | Index | % change |
| 1990-91 | 105.1 | 5.1 | 105.3 | 5.3 |
| 1991-92 | 107.8 | 2.6 | 107.3 | 1.9 |
| 1992-93 | 109.5 | 1.6 | 108.4 | 1.0 |
| 1993-94 | 111.4 | 1.7 | 110.4 | 1.8 |
| 1994-95 | 115.1 | 3.3 | 113.9 | 3.2 |

¹ Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

The two expenditure groups showing the greatest increase in prices for 1994-95 were housing (which increased by 6.1% in Canberra compared with 6.2% nationally) and tobacco and alcohol (up 5.6% in Canberra and 5.5% nationally). In contrast, clothing fell by 0.2% (compared with no change reported nationally) and household equipment and operation rose by just 1.5% (1.3% nationally).

The increase in the housing index can be attributed to a rise in mortgage interest charges, while the main reason for the increase in tobacco and alcohol was the flow-on effect of an increase in the excise on tobacco products.

A detailed breakdown of the index groups of the CPI is contained in table 9.2.

9.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

| Index group | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| | Canberra | Australia ¹ | Canberra | Australia ¹ | Canberra | Australia ¹ |
| Food | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| Clothing | 0.5 | 1.0 | — | -0.7 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Housing | -2.0 | -4.3 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Household equipment and operation | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Transportation | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| Tobacco and alcohol | 8.6 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Health and personal care | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Recreation and education | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 |

¹ Weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index (6401.0)*.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

In March 1962 the ABS began publishing a detailed listing of the average retail prices of various commodities for each of the capital cities of Australia.

Table 9.3 lists a selection of these commodities together with the average prices paid in the ACT in the June quarter for each of the past three years.

9.3 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

| Item | Units | June quarter | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
| Milk, carton, supermarket sales | 1 litre | 100 | 105 | 109 |
| Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales | 680g | 161 | 167 | 185 |
| Butter | 500g | 176 | 178 | 160 |
| Margarine, poly-unsaturated | 500g | 164 | 151 | 172 |
| Eggs | 55g, 1doz. | 188 | 191 | 227 |
| Beef | | | | |
| Rump steak | 1kg | 1 009 | 1 072 | 1 186 |
| T-bone steak, with fillet | 1kg | 968 | 1 071 | 1 077 |
| Chuck steak | 1kg | 637 | 627 | 600 |
| Lamb | | | | |
| Leg | 1kg | 528 | 547 | 570 |
| Loin chops | 1kg | 662 | 686 | 740 |
| Forequarter chops | 1kg | 405 | 419 | 434 |
| Pork | | | | |
| Leg | 1kg | 524 | 533 | 525 |
| Loin chops | 1kg | 774 | 802 | 843 |
| Chicken, frozen | 1kg | 277 | 279 | 302 |
| Bacon, middle rashers | 250g pkt | 238 | 257 | 263 |
| Sausages | 1kg | 323 | 286 | 311 |
| Sugar, white | 2kg | 179 | 208 | 203 |
| Tea | 250g | 177 | 185 | 184 |
| Coffee, instant | 150g jar | 396 | 432 | 568 |
| Draught beer, full strength, public bar | 285ml glass | 149 | 154 | 159 |
| Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar | 285ml glass | 140 | 146 | 139 |
| Private motoring | | | | |
| Petrol, leaded | 1 litre | 73.2 | 71.9 | 75.0 |
| Petrol, unleaded | 1 litre | n.a. | 70.9 | 73.0 |

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS

The ABS produces two price indexes which measure the changes in the prices of materials used in the construction of buildings: the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, and the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building. The index for Canberra ceased being compiled by the ABS from July 1995.

Materials used in house building

In 1994-95 the Canberra house building materials price index increased by 1.7% over the previous year. In contrast, the weighted average of the six capital cities (excluding Darwin and Canberra) increased by 3.0%.

Electrical installation materials (up 5.8%) and timber, board and joinery (up 2.4%) were the main contributors to the overall price rise.

Table 9.4 shows the percentage changes in the indexes of the various materials used in house building in the ACT over the past three years.

9.4

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

| Item | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| | Canberra | Australia ¹ | Canberra | Australia ¹ | Canberra | Australia ¹ |
| Concrete mix, cement and sand | 0.5 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 3.9 |
| Cement products | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.6 |
| Clay, bricks, tiles etc. | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 3.9 |
| Timber, board and joinery | 4.2 | 3.7 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Steel products | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Other metal products | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 4.1 |
| Plumbing fixtures | 0.2 | 0.3 | -1.1 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Electrical installation materials | 4.0 | -2.0 | -0.7 | -3.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Installed appliances | -0.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Other | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.6 |

¹ Weighted average of six State capital cities.

Source: Unpublished data, Producer Price Indexes Section, ABS. Some data is published in Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0).

Materials used in building other than house building

In 1994-95 the Canberra price index for materials used in building other than house building increased by 2.1% over the previous year. The weighted average of the six capital cities (excluding Darwin and Canberra) rose 2.7% for the corresponding period.

The price index for non-ferrous pipes and fittings showed the greatest increase over the year in Canberra (up 11.7% and 15.3% nationally). The prices paid for building materials over time are relatively volatile due to the raw nature of the materials and the influence of world prices at any point in time.

A listing of the percentage changes of the price indexes of materials used in building other than house building for Canberra is contained in table 9.5.

9.5

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA

| Item | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| | Canberra | Australia ¹ | Canberra | Australia ¹ | Canberra | Australia ¹ |
| Structural timber | 4.7 | 6.8 | 22.3 | 18.7 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| Clay bricks | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Ready mixed concrete | 0.8 | -2.4 | -0.1 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 5.3 |
| Pre-cast concrete products | 0.3 | -0.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 3.9 |
| Steel decking and cladding | 1.1 | 1.7 | -1.6 | -0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Structural steel | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Aluminium windows | -4.5 | -0.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| Builders hardware | 0.9 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| Carpet | -10.3 | -2.2 | 5.8 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Paint and other coatings | 0.9 | 1.3 | -2.8 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Non-ferrous pipes and fittings | 5.7 | 3.8 | -1.1 | -2.1 | 11.7 | 15.3 |

¹ Weighted average of six State capital cities.

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (6407.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

ABS publications and other information services:

Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (6407.0).

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0).

Unpublished materials used in house building data — Producer Price Indexes Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 10

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

The ABS Business Register is a record of the number of business units (either management units or locations) classified by industry, geographic area and employment size although counts can be classified by other data items as well.

At present, the ABS Business Register includes only businesses which employ wage and salary earners. Businesses operated entirely by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded.

Agricultural businesses with an estimated operating value in excess of \$5,000 are included on the register regardless of employment characteristics.

The data contained in table 10.1 has been extracted from the ABS Business Register. A snapshot of all businesses on the register was taken in June 1995 and this data is a reflection of that snapshot.

10.1

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1995

| ANSZIC Division | n.a. | Employment size | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | | <5 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100+ | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 71 | 74 | 16 | 8 | 3 | — | — | 172 |
| Mining | — | 12 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 17 |
| Manufacturing | — | 164 | 90 | 33 | 31 | 8 | 6 | 332 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | — | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | 14 |
| Construction | — | 1 104 | 144 | 44 | 32 | 9 | 9 | 1 342 |
| Wholesale trade | — | 343 | 171 | 67 | 28 | 11 | — | 620 |
| Retail trade | — | 1 229 | 616 | 240 | 65 | 18 | 25 | 2 193 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | — | 214 | 173 | 118 | 67 | 20 | 9 | 601 |
| Communication services | — | 26 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 62 |
| Finance and insurance | — | 453 | 99 | 46 | 31 | 9 | 4 | 642 |
| Property and business services | — | 2 051 | 313 | 177 | 82 | 26 | 20 | 2 669 |
| Government administration and defence | — | 91 | 19 | 29 | 67 | 35 | 77 | 318 |
| Education | — | 169 | 45 | 49 | 67 | 34 | 8 | 372 |
| Health and community services | — | 723 | 243 | 95 | 47 | 14 | 13 | 1 135 |
| Cultural and recreational | — | 230 | 84 | 30 | 25 | 9 | 10 | — |
| Personal and other services | — | 550 | 166 | 54 | 22 | 4 | 10 | 806 |
| Total | 71 | 7 735 | 2 241 | 1 025 | 591 | 211 | 207 | 12 081 |

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

At 30 June 1995, there were 12,081 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT.

Almost two-thirds of businesses on the ABS Business Register are small businesses employing less than five people. Less than 2% of ACT businesses employ more than 100 staff. Of these, 37% are in government administration and defence.

The highest number of businesses operating in the ACT at the time the snapshot was taken were in Property and business services, Retail trade, Construction and Health and community services, all of which reported more than 1,000 businesses on the ABS Business Register.

SMALL BUSINESS

According to an ABS survey run in February 1995, there were 13,300 small businesses in the ACT operated by 19,900 people who were either sole proprietors, working directors or business partners. Note that the counts from the ABS Business Register (see previous section) do not include non-employing businesses.

Most (67%) of the ACT small business operators are aged between 30 and 50 years and had gained either a degree or diploma (35%) or had secondary school qualifications (38%). Of the small business operators, 70% indicated that they work full time in their business.

Of the 13,300 small businesses in the ACT, 1,800 (14%) had been operating for less than one year. Only 2,800 (21%) of all small businesses had a written business plan, but of these, 93% were currently operating from that plan. In the 12 months to February 1995, 10,600 small businesses (80%) consulted some form of advisory service, the most common being external accountants.

Nearly all (93%) of the ACT small businesses identified in the survey were considered to be successful by their operators. According to the survey 25% were considered to be highly successful, and these businesses stated that having a quality product or service was the main factor leading to this success.

Table 10.2 outlines various characteristics of small businesses and their operators in both the ACT and Australia.

10.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL BUSINESSES, FEBRUARY 1995

| Item | ACT | Australia |
|--|------|-----------|
| | '000 | '000 |
| Number of | | |
| Small businesses | 13.3 | 795.0 |
| Small business operators | | |
| Male | 12.7 | 827.8 |
| Female | 7.2 | 424.3 |
| Total | 19.9 | 1 252.1 |
| Aged 30 — 50 years | 13.3 | 816.0 |
| Number of small business operators | | |
| With secondary school qualifications | 7.5 | 514.4 |
| With a basic or skilled vocational qualification | 5.3 | 416.8 |
| With a degree or diploma | 6.9 | 310.5 |
| Who worked full time in the business | | |
| Male | 11.1 | 708.5 |
| Female | 2.9 | 186.5 |
| Total | 14.0 | 895.0 |
| Who were born overseas | 6.7 | 347.4 |
| Number of small businesses that employed | | |
| 1-4 employees | 3.2 | 269.3 |
| 5-19 employees | 2.3 | 141.1 |
| Were non-employers | 7.8 | 384.2 |
| Operated by the current operator | | |
| For less than 1 year | 1.8 | 102.4 |
| From 1 to 5 years | 5.4 | 272.1 |
| From 5 to less than 10 years | 2.9 | 183.5 |
| For more than 10 years | 3.3 | 236.7 |
| That had | | |
| One operator per business | 6.3 | 326.0 |
| Two operators per business | 6.2 | 407.1 |
| Operated from home | 3.3 | 182.4 |
| Had a written business plan | 2.8 | 146.3 |
| Operated under that plan | 2.6 | 130.9 |
| Used advisory services | 10.6 | 605.0 |
| Rated by their operators as highly successful | 3.3 | 157.4 |

Source: *Characteristics of Small Business, Australia, 1995* (8127.0).

BANKRUPTCIES

Bankruptcies and orders for the administration in bankruptcy of the estates of deceased debtors totalled 321 in the ACT during the financial year 1994-95. This was an increase of 3.5% from the 310 administrations in the previous year.

The most common industry for business bankruptcies was Commerce, which accounted for 38.9% of all business bankruptcies and deceased debtors. Other industries was next with 31.1% and Manufacturing was third with 11.1%. Together, Commerce and Other industries accounted for 70% of the total.

Almost two-thirds (63.6%) of non-business bankruptcies and deceased debtors were Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment, including pensioners, persons engaged in home duties and the

unemployed. The second most common industry was Commerce, which accounted for a further 8.7%.

10.3 BANKRUPTCIES AND DECEASED DEBTORS: INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, 1994-95

| Industry | Business | | Non-business | |
|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % |
| Primary production | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Mining | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 10 | 11.1 | 15 | 6.5 |
| Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services | — | — | — | — |
| Building and construction | 3 | 3.3 | 8 | 3.5 |
| Transport and storage | 4 | 4.4 | 7 | 3 |
| Communication | — | — | — | — |
| Finance and property | 3 | 3.3 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Commerce | 35 | 38.9 | 20 | 8.7 |
| Public authority n.e.c. | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Community and business services | 2 | 2.2 | 4 | 1.7 |
| Amusements, hotels and other accommodation | 2 | 2.2 | 7 | 3 |
| Other industries | 28 | 31.1 | 16 | 6.9 |
| Industry not adequately described | 1 | 1.1 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment | — | — | 147 | 63.6 |
| Total¹ | 90 | 100.0 | 231 | 100.0 |

¹ These figures may not reconcile with the total number of proceedings administered under Parts IV and XI of the Act. This is because proceedings involving two or more partners are treated as one administration but personal details are published for each of the partners.

Source: Annual Report, Bankruptcy Act, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia.

The major cause of business bankruptcies (given by the bankrupts themselves) was Lack of capital (28.6%). This was closely followed by Economic conditions (26.2%), while Lack of business ability (10.7%) was next. The results were similar for contributing causes, with the same three reasons heading the list.

10.4 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1994-95

| Reason | Major causes | | Contributing causes | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % |
| Lack of capital | 24 | 28.6 | 20 | 27 |
| Lack of business ability | 9 | 10.7 | 14 | 18.9 |
| Failure to keep proper books | — | — | 6 | 8.1 |
| Economic conditions | 22 | 26.2 | 14 | 18.9 |
| Seasonal conditions | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1.4 |
| Excessive interest | 6 | 7.1 | 5 | 6.8 |
| Inability to collect debts | 3 | 3.6 | 1 | 1.4 |
| Excessive drawings | 7 | 8.3 | 2 | 2.7 |
| Gambling or speculations | — | — | — | — |
| Personal reasons | 6 | 7.1 | 7 | 9.5 |
| Other reasons | 6 | 7.1 | 4 | 5.4 |
| Total | 84 | 100.0 | 74 | 100.0 |

Source: Annual Report, Bankruptcy Act, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia.

Over half (55.2%) of non-business bankrupts gave Excessive use of credit as the major cause of their predicament. Unemployment was given as a

reason by a further 18.9%, followed by Adverse litigation, 11.9%. The biggest contributing cause of non-business bankrupts was Unemployment, which was given as a reason by 66.5% of persons.

10.5 CAUSES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, 1994-95

| Reason | Major causes | | Contributing causes | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % |
| Excessive use of credit | 111 | 55.2 | 17 | 10.4 |
| Liabilities on guarantees | 1 | .5 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Unemployment | 38 | 18.9 | 109 | 66.5 |
| Gambling or speculations | 5 | 2.5 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Ill health | 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Adverse litigation | 24 | 11.9 | 8 | 4.9 |
| Domestic discord | 11 | 5.5 | 11 | 6.7 |
| Other causes | 6 | 3.0 | 10 | 6.1 |
| Total | 201 | 100.0 | 164 | 100.0 |

Source: Annual Report, Bankruptcy Act, Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Census figures for 1994-95 show that there were 93 farming establishments operating in the ACT, a decrease of two from the previous year. The total area of the establishments also fell by 7.2%, to 48,063 hectares.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Crops | Both the area sown to hay and hay production fell sharply in 1994-95. There was a 73.0% decrease in area sown and a 57.1% decrease in production. However the area sown for oats rose by 51 hectares to a total of 75 hectares. The number of apple trees (bearing and non-bearing) rose by just 59 from 1993-94 to 1994-95, to reach a total of 2,662 trees. |
| Livestock numbers and slaughterings | Cattle and calf numbers decreased by 4.4% in 1994-95 while numbers slaughtered and beef and veal carcass weight both rose by about 24%. Slaughterings of sheep and lambs and mutton and lamb carcass weight dropped by 4.8% and 4.9% respectively. Numbers of poultry rose by 34.3% in the 1994-95 financial year to total over one-quarter of a million. |
| Shearing and wool production | In 1994-95, 111,000 sheep and lambs were shorn in the ACT, an increase of 3.7%. This resulted in 440 tonnes of greasy wool, 4.5% more than the previous year. |
| Gross value of production | Total gross value of production in 1994-95 fell by 4.9% to \$11.9 million. This was mainly due to a fall in value of livestock products as the value of crop production actually rose during the year. |

Table 10.6 provides an overview of agriculture in the ACT over the past three years.

10.6 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

| | Units | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Land utilisation¹ | | | | |
| Number of establishments ² | no. | 82 | 95 | 93 |
| Area of | | | | |
| Crops (excluding pastures and grasses) | ha | 514 | 353 | 322 |
| Sown pastures and grasses ³ | ha | 17 495 | 22 974 | n.c. |
| Total area of establishments | ha | 52 741 | 51 775 | 48 063 |
| Principal crops¹ | | | | |
| Oats for grain | | | | |
| Area | ha | 73 | 24 | 75 |
| Production | tonne | 175 | 60 | — |
| Crops for hay | | | | |
| Area | ha | 241 | 111 | 30 |
| Production | tonne | 136 | 119 | 51 |
| Crops for green feed or silage-area | ha | 102 | 74 | n.c. |
| Apple trees, bearing and non-bearing | no. | 1 499 | 2 603 | 2 662 |
| Livestock numbers¹ | | | | |
| Cattle and calves | no. | 12 231 | 13 368 | 12 780 |
| Sheep and lambs | no. | 101 243 | 97 239 | 77 741 |
| Poultry (all purposes) | no. | 216 989 | 200 960 | 269 875 |
| Livestock slaughtered and meat produced | | | | |
| Cattle and calves | | | | |
| Slaughtered | no. | 4 574 | 4 548 | 5 625 |
| Beef and veal (carcass weight) | tonne | 860 | 851 | 1 052 |
| Sheep and lambs | | | | |
| Slaughtered | no. | 25 181 | 24 433 | 23 270 |
| Mutton and lamb (carcass weight) | tonne | 503 | 470 | 447 |
| Pigs | | | | |
| Slaughtered | no. | — | — | — |
| Pigmeat (carcass weight) | tonne | — | — | — |
| Shearing and wool production⁴ | | | | |
| Sheep and lambs shorn | '000 | 107 | 107 | 111 |
| Shorn wool, greasy | tonne | 455 | 421 | 440 |
| Artificial fertilisers used | | | | |
| Area fertilised | ha | 5 190 | 3 604 | n.c. |
| Quantity used | tonne | 651 | 739 | n.c. |
| Gross value of production¹ | | | | |
| Crops (including pastures and grasses) | \$'000 | 2 221 | 3 592 | 3 742p |
| Livestock slaughterings and other disposals | \$'000 | 2 261 | 2 394 | 2 002p |
| Livestock products (including wool and milk) | \$'000 | 6 368 | 6 548 | 6 173p |
| Total agriculture | \$'000 | 10 850 | 12 535 | 11 917 |

¹ From 1993-94, estimates are based on production from farms having a minimum estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5 000. For 1992-93 the minimum EVAO was \$22 500, therefore data from years with differing EVAO cut-offs are not directly comparable.

² Establishments with agricultural activity irrespective of the predominant activity of the establishment.

³ Includes pastures and grasses harvested for hay and seed.

⁴ For 1994-95, shearing and wool production data are taken from ABS estimates provided to the Australian Wool Forecasting Committee. Prior to 1994-95, these data were taken from the Agricultural Census, which did not collect these items in 1994-95.

Source: Unpublished data, Agriculture and Mining Section. Some data is published in *Agriculture, Australia (7113.0): Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0); Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0) and Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Preliminary) (7111.0)*.

MANUFACTURING

At 30 June 1994 there were 281 manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT, an increase of 39 from the previous year. There were also increases in persons employed, wages and salaries paid and industry turnover.

A summary of manufacturing activity in the ACT between 1991-92 and 1993-94 inclusive, is contained in table 10.7.

10.7 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹

| Item | Unit | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Establishments operating at 30 June | no. | 272 | 242 | 281 |
| Persons employed ² | '000 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Wages and salaries ³ | \$m | 105 | 104 | 125 |
| Turnover | \$m | 479 | 466 | 553 |

¹ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

² Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors.

³ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8201.0).

The Printing, publishing and recorded media subdivision of the manufacturing sector continues to be the leading subdivision in the ACT with 67 establishments employing 1,700 persons and reporting an annual turnover of \$201 million in 1993-94.

Within the manufacturing industry, two-thirds of people are employed in the Printing, publishing and recorded media, Food, beverages and tobacco and Machinery and equipment subdivisions.

Details of operations by industry subdivision of the manufacturing sector (ACT) are included in table 10.8 below.

10.8 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, 1993-94¹ — PRELIMINARY

| ANZSIC Industry subdivision | Establishments at 30 June | Employment at 30 June ² | Wages and salaries ³ | Turnover |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | no. | '000 | \$m | \$m |
| Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing | 20 | 1 | 16 | 70 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing | 14 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Wood and paper product manufacturing | 32 | 0 | 11 | 50 |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media | 67 | 2 | 55 | 201 |
| Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products manufacturing | 7 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing | 25 | 0 | 8 | 84 |
| Metal products manufacturing | 33 | 0 | 7 | 30 |
| Machinery and equipment manufacturing | 39 | 1 | 15 | 54 |
| Other manufacturing | 44 | 0 | 10 | 53 |
| Total manufacturing | 281 | 4 | 125 | 553 |

¹ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

² Includes working proprietors.

³ Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing Section, ABS NSW; *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8201.0).

RETAIL CENSUS

The 1991-92 Retail Census revealed that there were 2,339 retail locations operating in the ACT as at 30 June 1992, 46% of which were located in the Canberra Central statistical subdivision.

Shopfront retail turnover in the ACT was reported to be \$1,800 million, or approximately \$6,089 per person resident in the Territory as at 30 June 1992. In terms of turnover per person employed in the retail industry, the ACT average of \$96,049 exceeds that of the national average of \$90,843.

Of the 18,670 persons employed in storefront retailing establishments, almost 42% were employed by establishments operating in the Canberra Central statistical subdivision. Belconnen (21.3%), Woden Valley (16.7%) and Tuggeranong (13.9%) were the other major regions where people were employed in the storefront retailing industry.

Table 10.9 provides a detailed breakdown by statistical subdivision (ACT) of the storefront retailing industry.

10.9

RETAIL AND SERVICES CENSUS, 1991-92

| Statistical subdivision | Locations at 30 June | Persons employed | Wages and salaries | Turnover | Floor space | Turnover/ persons employed | Average weekly trading hours |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | no. | no. | \$'000 | \$'000 | '000 sq.m | \$ | no. |
| Canberra Central | 1 075 | 7 799 | 91 383 | 739 874 | 236 | 94 867 | 55 |
| Belconnen | 469 | 3 975 | 42 095 | 385 879 | 105 | 97 076 | 58 |
| Woden Valley | 372 | 3 127 | 33 788 | 305 440 | 75 | 97 678 | 56 |
| Weston Creek | 93 | 796 | 6 672 | 70 162 | 14 | 88 143 | 61 |
| Tuggeranong | 251 | 2 600 | 27 727 | 257 854 | 72 | 99 175 | 60 |
| Outer Canberra | 76 | 360 | 3 815 | 32 204 | 21 | 89 456 | 51 |
| ACT balance | 3 | 13 | 119 | 1 820 | 1 | 140 000 | 57 |
| Total | 2 339 | 18 670 | 205 598 | 1 793 232 | 522 | 96 049 | 57 |

Source: Unpublished data, Retail and Wholesale Section, ABS. Some Retail Census data for the ACT is published in *Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory* (8623.8).

RETAIL TURNOVER

Retail turnover increased by 3.7% in 1994-95, from \$2,059.8 million to \$2,135.4 million. The broad industry groups which showed the largest increase were Food retailing (up 7.8%) and Recreational good retailing (up 5.4%). In contrast, Other retailing fell by 4.3% and Clothing and soft-good retailing fell by 2.7%.

Table 10.10 shows retail turnover by broad industry for the years 1992-93 to 1994-95.

10.10

TOURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY BROAD INDUSTRY

| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | Total retail turnover 1994-95 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Retail establishments</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>\$m</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Food retailing | 723.5 | 775.7 | 836.4 | 39.2 |
| Department stores | 275.3 | 278.3 | 281.8 | 13.2 |
| Clothing and soft-good retailing | 152.4 | 154.3 | 150.1 | 7.0 |
| Household good retailing | 219 | 202.8 | 212.4 | 10.0 |
| Recreational good retailing | 102 | 128.6 | 135.6 | 6.4 |
| Other retailing | 169.3 | 182.4 | 174.6 | 8.2 |
| Hospitality and services | 297.4 | 337.7 | 344.5 | 16.1 |
| Total retail turnover | 1 938.9 | 2 059.8 | 2 135.4 | 100.0 |

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The ABS conducts various specialist surveys on the service industry sector of the economy. Selected data items are presented in table 10.11 and refer to information collected in recent ABS service industry surveys.

Of the selected service industries shown the more significant ones are those that also support the dominant ACT industry, government administration. These include computing services, legal services and accounting services. Together these three employed almost 3,500 persons in 1992-93. Real estate agents were also a significant employer, reflecting the strong growth in house building and buying in 1992-93. In addition, support services to the building sector, architectural, consultant engineering and surveying services, employed a further 1,566 people.

10.11 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

| Industry | Businesses at 30 June ¹ | Total employment | Wages and salaries | Selected income ² |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1992-93 | no. | no. | \$m | \$m |
| Accounting services | 3128 | 941 | 27.5 | 64.5 |
| Advertising services | 10 | 104 | 1.9 | 4.7 |
| Architectural services | 130 | 722 | 15.9 | 32.1 |
| Business management services | 61 | 202 | 6.0 | 32.3 |
| Computing services | 261 | 1 450 | 67.4 | 166.0 |
| Consultant engineering services | 100 | 712 | 24.6 | ⁴ 61.2 |
| Legal services | ³ 113 | 1 090 | 34.3 | 93.5 |
| Market research services | 11 | 57 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| Real estate agents | 109 | 1 100 | 31.5 | 65.3 |
| Surveying services | 23 | 132 | 3.5 | ⁴ 8.0 |
| 1993-94 | | | | |
| Film and video production and distribution | 7 | 16 | 0.4 | ⁴ 1.2 |
| Motion picture exhibition | 5 | 134 | 1.9 | ⁴ 14.4 |

¹ Businesses refer to numbers of management units.

² Selected income refers to gross income minus interest income, dividends received, and other non-operating income.

³ These businesses refer to number of practises.

⁴ These figures refer to gross income which is the sum of all incomes

Source: *Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia* (8654.0); *Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia* (8663.0); *Computing Services Industry, Australia* (8669.0); *Selected Technical Services, Australia* (8676.0); *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia* (8678.0); *Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia* (8679.0); *Selected Business Services, Australia* (8677.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

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ABS publications and other information services:

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Agriculture, Australia (7113.0).

Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0).

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0).

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Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8201.0).

Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0).

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Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia (8654.0).

Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0).

Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0).

Selected Technical Services, Australia (8676.0).

Selected Business Services, Australia (8677.0).

Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (8678.0).

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Unpublished ABS Business Register data — Business Register Section, ABS.

Unpublished data — Agriculture and Mining Section, ABS.

Unpublished Manufacturing data — Manufacturing Section, ABS NSW.

Unpublished Retail Census data — Retail and Wholesale Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 11

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

STOCK OF DWELLINGS

The 1991 Census of Population and Housing recorded a total of 98,319 private dwellings in the ACT. The most common type of dwelling was a Separate house (79.1%), followed by Semi-detached row or terrace house, townhouse etc. (10.7%) and Flat or apartment (9.1%).

Table 11.1 provides details of the stock of dwellings by type for the ACT.

11.1

STOCK OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS¹, AS AT 6 AUGUST 1991

| Structure of dwelling | Total dwellings | Proportion of total |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Separate house | 77 790 | 79.1 |
| Semi-detached row, or terrace house, townhouse etc. | 10 512 | 10.7 |
| Flat or apartment | 8 929 | 9.1 |
| Caravan etc. in caravan park | 391 | 0.4 |
| Other ² | 62 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 635 | 0.6 |
| Total | 98 319 | 100.0 |

¹ Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

² Includes caravans not in caravan parks, houseboats, improvised homes, campers out and houses or flats attached to shop/office etc.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, ABS.

HOUSE PRICES

The average cost of a three bedroom house in the ACT as at June 1995 was \$158,300, a fall of 1.4% on the same month in the previous year. The cost of a two bedroom townhouse averaged \$129,500 in June 1995, an increase of just 0.5% from June 1994. The high demand that raised house prices in the early 1990s has abated as the ACT population growth has slowed.

Table 11.2. contains details of the average house and unit prices in the ACT over the past six years.

11.2

MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE AND UNIT PRICES¹

| As at June | 3 bedroom house | 2 bedroom unit/townhouse |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1990 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1991 | 116.8 | 95.6 |
| 1992 | 125.9 | 95.5 |
| 1993 | 147.5 | 120.1 |
| 1994 | 158.3 | 129.5 |
| 1995 | 160.5 | 128.9 |
| | 158.3 | 129.5 |

¹ Moving annual median refers to the average monthly median over 12 months.

Source: Market Facts, Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

RENTAL COSTS

The average rental costs of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom townhouses/units (both unfurnished) peaked in 1992 with houses renting at \$200 per week and townhouses/units at \$175 per week. Since then the average costs have been decreasing. At June 1995 rental costs for houses remained steady compared with the previous year and rental costs for townhouses/units fell 6.7% to \$140 per week.

Table 11.3 outlines the average rental prices of an unfurnished three bedroom house and an unfurnished two bedroom unit or townhouse in the ACT over the past five years.

11.3 MEDIAN RENTS OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND UNITS LET

| As at June | 3 bedroom house | 2 bedroom unit/townhouse |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1990 | 160 | 145 |
| 1991 | 175 | 160 |
| 1992 | 200 | 175 |
| 1993 | 185 | 165 |
| 1994 | 170 | 150 |
| 1995 | 170 | 140 |

Source: Market Facts, Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

HOUSEHOLDS, DWELLINGS AND HOUSING COSTS

The tenure type of ACT households is markedly different from Australia as a whole. Only 28.2% of households are owners in the ACT while 42.1% are owners in Australia. This is reversed for purchasers, 35.8% in the ACT and 28.4% in Australia. Apart from the Northern Territory, home ownership in the ACT is much lower than the other States. The percentage of home purchasers, however, is the highest of all the States and Territories.

The ACT has the second highest percentage of renters in the country (after the Northern Territory). This is mainly due to the number of public housing renters, double the national rate (13.5% and 6.7%, respectively).

Mean weekly housing costs are highest in the ACT, at \$142. This is partially due to the high rate of home purchasing. While mean weekly housing costs for purchasers are greater in New South Wales (\$258) than the ACT (\$234), the higher propensity to be a purchaser in the ACT results in the total mean housing costs being higher. ACT households also pay more than the national average for owning a dwelling (\$42 per week) and renting, both public (\$76) and private (\$160).

Although ACT mean weekly housing costs are the highest in the country, the incomes ACT households receive are also the highest. The result is that the percentage of income going to housing is similar in the ACT and Australia. Thus the proportion of housing costs to income is 14% for both the ACT and Australia with variation between the different tenure types being minor.

Table 11.4 outlines characteristics of selected households in the ACT and Australia in 1994.

11.4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE OWNERS, PURCHASERS OR RENTERS, 1994

| Tenure type | Households | | Mean weekly housing cost | | Housing costs as a proportion of income | |
|--|------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| | | | | | % | % |
| Owner | 28.2 | 42.1 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 5 |
| Purchaser | 35.8 | 28.4 | 234 | 220 | 18 | 20 |
| Renter | | | | | | |
| Public | 13.5 | 6.7 | 76 | 62 | 18 | 14 |
| Private | 21.3 | 20.5 | 160 | 141 | 18 | 19 |
| Total renters ¹ | 36.0 | 29.5 | 127 | 118 | 18 | 17 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 142 | 113 | 14 | 14 |
| Dwelling structure | | | | | | |
| Separate house | 81.4 | 79.3 | 145 | 114 | 13 | 13 |
| Semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouse | 9.6 | 8.1 | 132 | 112 | 18 | 16 |
| Flat/unit/apartment | 8.9 | 12.5 | 120 | 111 | 20 | 18 |
| Other | ** | 0.2 | ** | 48 | — | 16 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 142 | 113 | 14 | 14 |

¹ Includes other and not stated.

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1994 (4182.0).

HOUSEHOLDS ACCESS TO AMENITIES

Households in the ACT were generally satisfied with access to work and amenities. The highest satisfaction rates were for access to shops (94%), doctors (88%) and parks (88%). The highest dissatisfaction rates were found for hospitals (7%), entertainment (5%) and public transport (3%). When compared to Australia, ACT households had a greater satisfaction rate for all categories except hospitals. Dissatisfaction rates were also higher nationally. One reason for this may be the greater geographical spread of households in other States and Territories.

11.5

HOUSEHOLD SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO WORK ETC., 1994

| | Access to | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|---|---------|---|------------|---|---------------|--|
| | Work | | Shops | | Public transport | | Doctors | | Hospital | | Parks | | Schools | | Child-care | | Entertainment | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| Satisfied | 71.5 | 93.8 | | | 74 | 87.9 | 70.7 | 87.6 | 56.9 | 26.6 | | | | | | | 73.5 | |
| Dissatisfied | 2.4 | *1.6 | | | 3.2 | 2.1 | 7.3 | *1.6 | *1.1 | *1.5 | | | | | | | 4.9 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 5.3 | 4.2 | | | 6.0 | 8.1 | 17.3 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 | | | | | | | 16.7 | |
| Not applicable | 20.9 | **0.4 | | | 16.7 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 38.6 | 69.8 | | | | | | | 4.9 | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | | | | | 100.0 | |

Source: Australian Housing Survey, 1994 (4182.0).

DWELLING PROBLEMS

Among the information the 1994 Australian Housing Survey revealed was data on common dwelling problems. The three major problems reported by households in the ACT were draughts, windows and pests. Draughts were noted by 28.8% of households, windows that were broken or

defective by 28.5% and pests (such as spiders, rodents or possums but not including white ants) were a problem in 26.8% of households.

For households in Australia, pests were the most common problem (26.7%), followed by electrical faults (25.9%) and draughts (21.5%).

HOUSING FINANCE

In 1994-95 a total of \$946.7 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance 9,696 dwellings in the ACT. This represents a decrease of \$299.1 million (or 24%) in finance commitments and 3,023 (or 23.8%) in the number of dwellings financed from the previous year. Numbers and values of dwelling units financed appear to have peaked in 1993-94 after showing strong growth in previous years.

Table 11.6 provides an overview of secured housing finance commitments in the ACT over the past six years.

11.6

SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS¹

| Year | Dwelling units | Value |
|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1989-90 | 5 792 | 382.6 |
| 1990-91 | 7 087 | 521.3 |
| 1991-92 | 8 555 | 741.5 |
| 1992-93 | 10 780 | 1 105.6 |
| 1993-94 | 12 719 | 1 245.8 |
| 1994-95 | 9 696 | 946.7 |

¹ Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (5609.0).

RENTAL INVESTORS

The survey of rental investors conducted in July 1993 revealed that the ACT had the highest incidence of investors in rental property in Australia. In the ACT, 8.8% (18,700) of persons were investors in rental property. In July 1993, there were 13,072 people in the ACT who intended to invest in residential rental property during the two years following July 1993. Of these, 8,373 (64.1%) were new investors while the remaining 4,699 were current investors who were planning to purchase another property.

Almost half (49%) of the investors who lived in the ACT had their investment in a different postcode area. Only 9.6% of investors in residential rental property in the ACT live in another State or Territory.

RENTAL TENANTS

A survey of persons living in rental dwellings conducted in April 1994 revealed 55% of the ACT's adult population owned or were purchasing their home while 28% were renters or boarders. A further 17% lived rent free.

Of those that were rental tenants, approximately equal numbers lived rent free or had as a landlord a real estate agent or the ACT Housing Authority.

Table 11.7 provides details of the number of income units by landlord type.

11.7

INCOME UNITS¹: RENTAL TENANTS, APRIL 1994

| Type of landlord | No. of units '000 | Proportion of total % |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Rent free | 14.9 | 22.6 |
| Real estate agent | 14.0 | 21.2 |
| ACT Housing Authority | 13.2 | 20.0 |
| Person not in same household | 11.3 | 17.1 |
| Person in same household | 11.5 | 17.5 |
| Employer | **0.3 | **0.4 |
| Other ¹ | **0.8 | **1.3 |
| Total | 66.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Includes renters, boarders and rent-free income units only.

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (4138.0).

PUBLIC HOUSING

There were 13,200 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority in April 1994. This was 31% of all renting income units. In general, tenants of public housing authority rental dwellings were likely to live alone, have low income and rely on Government pensions or benefits for that income.

Over 19% of public housing tenants were aged 65 years or older while a further 29% were aged between 45 and 64 years. Of all public tenants 35% were one-person income units, while a relatively high proportion (compared to other types of rental tenants) were one-parent income units (24%).

Table 11.8 provides a summary of the 13,200 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority as at April 1994.

11.8

INCOME UNITS RENTING FROM THE ACT HOUSING AUTHORITY, APRIL 1994

| Summary characteristics | Proportion of total % |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Age group of reference person | |
| 15-24 years | *8.5 |
| 25-34 years | *21.5 |
| 35-44 years | *21.6 |
| 45-54 years | *17.6 |
| 54-64 years | *11.7 |
| 65 years and over | *19.1 |
| Type of income unit | |
| Couple only | *10.7 |
| Couple with dependants | 30.4 |
| One parent with dependants | *24.1 |
| One person | 34.8 |
| Number of income units ('000) | 13.2 |

Source: Unpublished data, Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (4138.0).

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITY

These statistics cover construction of residential buildings, shops, offices, schools, factories and so on. The following section on Engineering construction deals with structures such as roads, dams, pipelines, bridges and sewerage systems.

During 1994-95 there were 2,717 residential dwelling units approved in the ACT, a decrease of 33.1% from 1993-94. Nationally the number of residential dwelling unit approvals fell by 9.5%. This large decrease in the ACT was mainly due to the fall in approvals for Other residential units such as townhouses and apartments. Work under construction at the end of the period fell by 53.2%, while work completed rose by 13.1%, pointing to a definite slowing in residential construction activity.

Table 11.9 includes details of the number of new dwelling units by stage of construction in the ACT.

11.9 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING: NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION

| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Approvals | | | |
| Houses | 2 443 | 1 679 | 1 533 |
| Other residential | 1 896 | 2 381 | 1 184 |
| Total | 4 339 | 4 060 | 2 717 |
| Commencements | | | |
| Houses | 2 417 | 1 764 | 1 523 |
| Other residential | 1 993 | 2 383 | 1 194 |
| Total | 4 410 | 4 147 | 2 717 |
| Under construction at the end of the period | | | |
| Houses | 727 | 647 | 527 |
| Other residential | 1 159 | 1 821 | 627 |
| Total | 1 886 | 2 468 | 1 154 |
| Completed | | | |
| Houses | 2 467 | 1 840 | 1 640 |
| Other residential | 1 705 | 1 721 | 2 388 |
| Total | 4 172 | 3 561 | 4 028 |

Source: Unpublished data, available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction Section

The value of new residential building approvals in the ACT fell by 26.8% in 1994-95 to \$272.7 million. This compares to a fall of 1.4% nationally. Non-residential building approvals in the ACT fell by 5.2%, this contrasts with a 9.4% rise nationally. From 1993-94 to 1994-95, the ACT showed the largest decrease in approvals of all the States and Territories.

A detailed breakdown of the value of building activity by sector in the ACT in 1994-95 is contained in table 11.10.

11.10

VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, 1994-95

| | Private sector | Public sector | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Approved | | | |
| New residential building | 262.2 | 10.5 | 272.7 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 58.2 | 2.1 | 60.3 |
| Shops | 14.3 | 0.7 | 15.0 |
| Offices | 25.6 | 101.1 | 126.7 |
| Educational | 2.2 | 29.3 | 31.5 |
| Health | 2.3 | 5.0 | 7.3 |
| Entertainment and recreational | 25.4 | 4.2 | 29.6 |
| Other | 21.9 | 43.2 | 65.1 |
| Total approvals | 412.2 | 196.1 | 608.2 |
| Commencements | | | |
| New residential building | 263.8 | 10.8 | 274.6 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 65.0 | 2.2 | 67.2 |
| Shops | 14.5 | 1.2 | 15.7 |
| Offices | 29.3 | 107.8 | 137.1 |
| Educational | 2.3 | 31.7 | 34.0 |
| Health | 0.8 | 7.3 | 8.1 |
| Entertainment and recreational | 23.9 | 4.7 | 28.6 |
| Other | 21.1 | 46.5 | 67.6 |
| Total commencements | 420.7 | 212.3 | 633.0 |
| Completions | | | |
| New residential building | 376.4 | 11.4 | 387.8 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 68.6 | 0.3 | 68.9 |
| Shops | 18.0 | 1.2 | 19.2 |
| Offices | 49.6 | 134.6 | 184.2 |
| Educational | 1.8 | 31.7 | 33.5 |
| Health | 9.4 | 51.5 | 60.9 |
| Entertainment and recreational | 23.0 | 2.9 | 25.9 |
| Other | 24.5 | 19.5 | 44.0 |
| Total completions | 571.3 | 253.1 | 824.4 |
| Work done during period | | | |
| New residential building | 322.3 | 9.6 | 331.9 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 68.1 | 1.2 | 69.3 |
| Shops | 17.0 | 1.2 | 18.2 |
| Offices | 34.8 | 93.4 | 128.2 |
| Educational | 2.1 | 45.5 | 47.6 |
| Health | 5.7 | 17.7 | 23.4 |
| Entertainment and recreational | 16.1 | 3.1 | 19.2 |
| Other | 26.7 | 34.7 | 61.4 |
| Total work done during period | 492.8 | 206.5 | 699.3 |

Source: Unpublished data, available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS; *Building Activity, ACT (8752.8)*.

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION

Total engineering construction in 1994-95 rose by 6.5% over the previous year. This was due largely to an increase in public sector work on sewerage, drainage and telecommunications.

Table 11.11 provides a breakdown by type of engineering construction work done in the ACT over the past three years.

11.11

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: VALUE OF WORK DONE, 1994-95

| | Roads, highways, and subdivisions | Water storage and supply | Sewerage and drainage | Electricity generation and distribution | Pipelines | Recreation | Tele- communications | Other ¹ | Total |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| Private sector | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992-93 | 94.9 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 124.3 |
| 1993-94 | 81.7 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 3.1 | — | 107.9 |
| 1994-95 | 72.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | — | 1.7 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 104.5 |
| Public sector | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992-93 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 24.2 | — | 0.1 | 33.5 | — | 63.8 |
| 1993-94 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 25.5 | — | — | 24.8 | — | 59.3 |
| 1994-95 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 15.4 | 20.1 | — | — | 34.7 | — | 73.5 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992-93 | 95.7 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 25.6 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 44.9 | 0.4 | 188.1 |
| 1993-94 | 82.2 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 26.7 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 27.9 | — | 167.2 |
| 1994-95 | 73.2 | 7.9 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 1.7 | 19.1 | 34.7 | 0.9 | 178.0 |

¹ Other includes bridges, railways, harbours and heavy industry.

Source: Data available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction Section, ABS.

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Market facts — Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

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Housing Finance, Australia (5609.0).

Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, July 1993 (8711.0).

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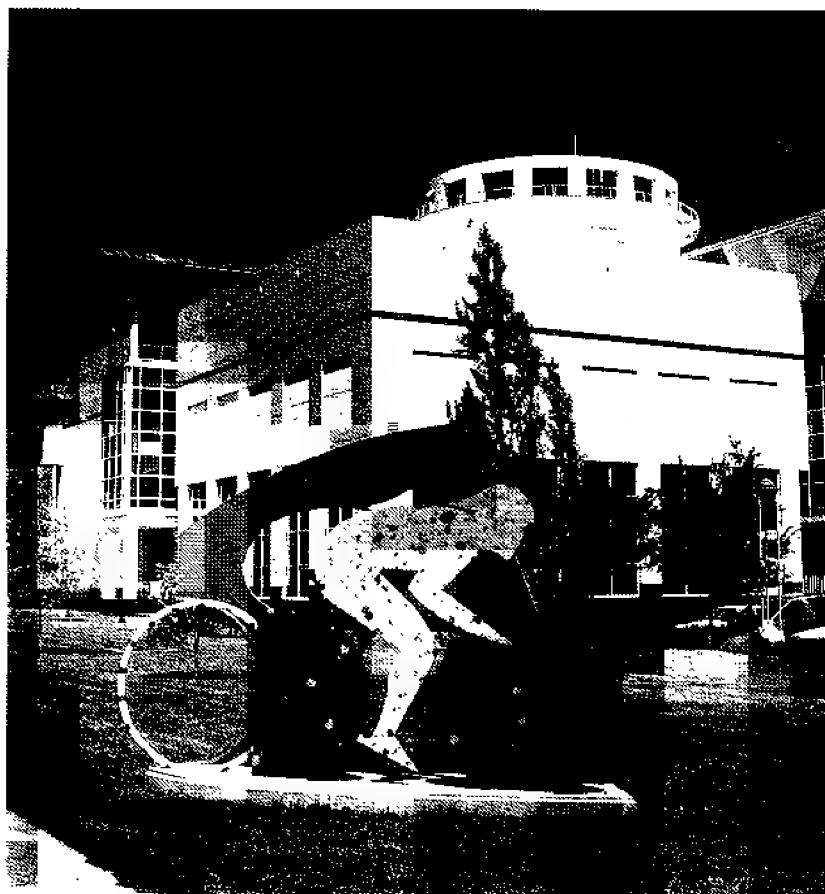
Unpublished stock of dwellings data — ACT Regional Office, ABS.

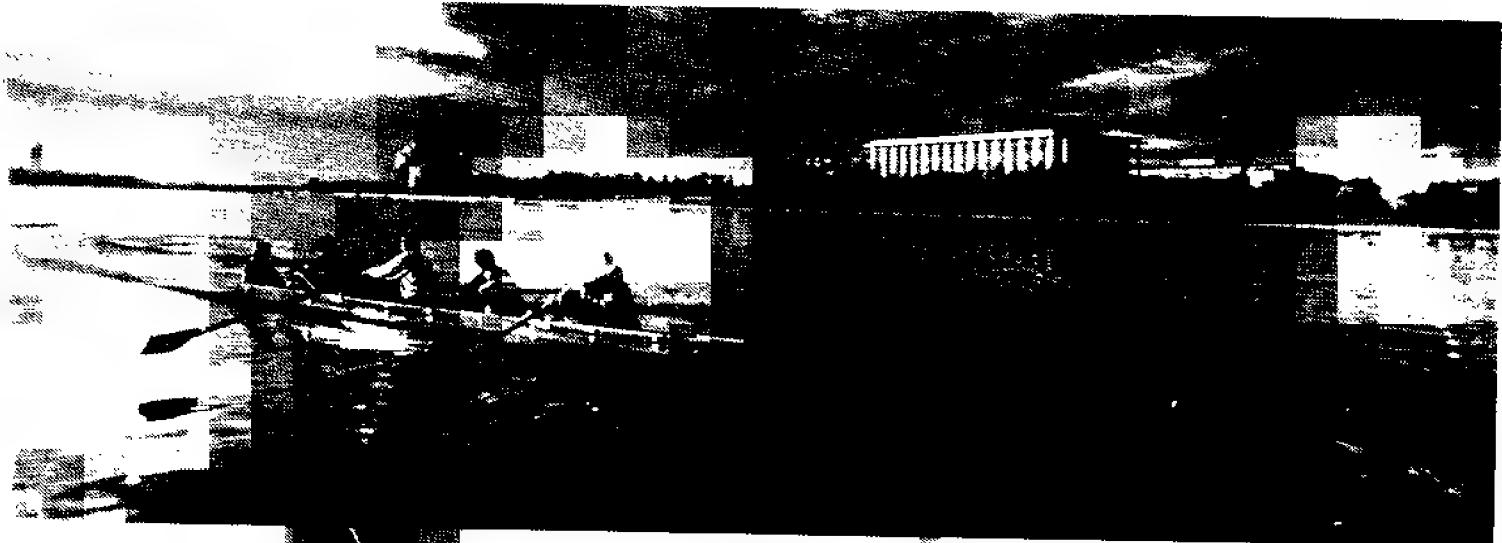


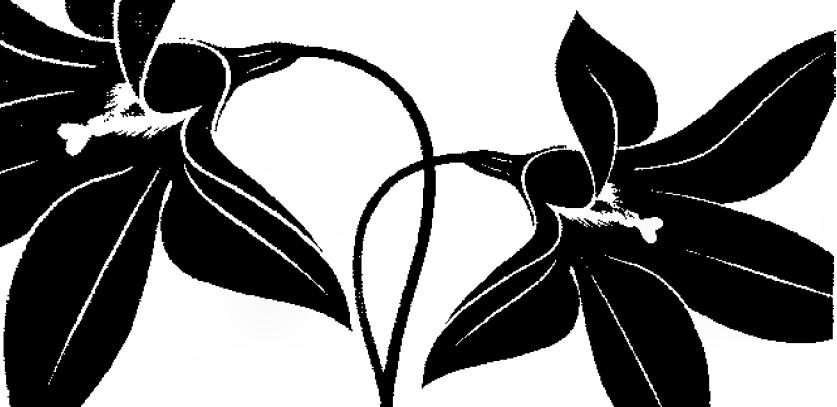
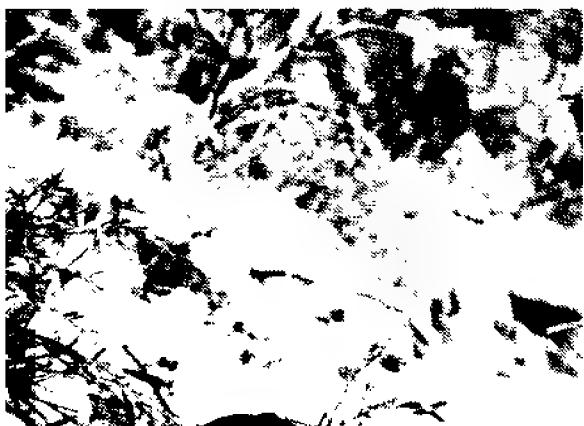
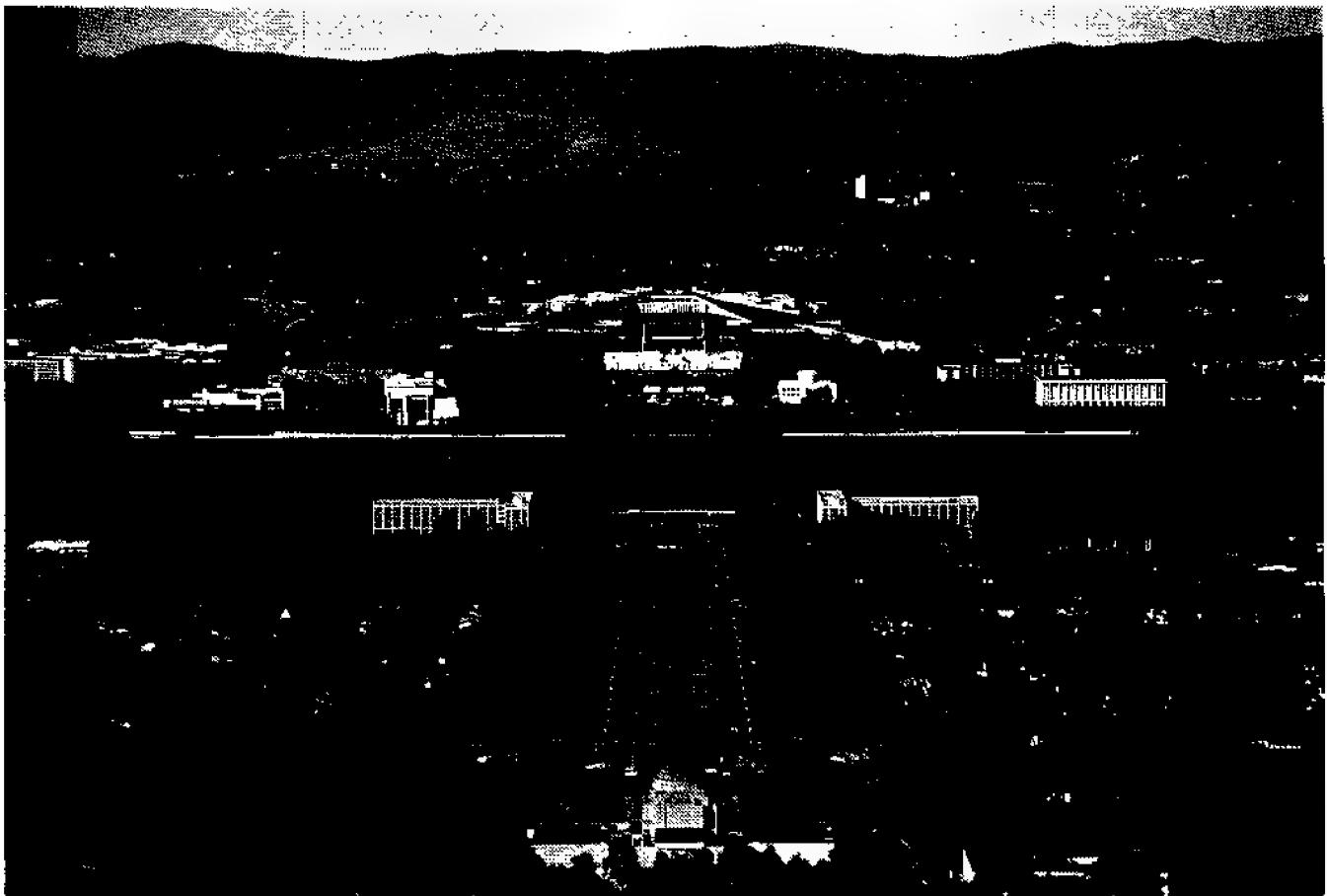
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CHAPTER 12

TOURISM, CULTURE AND RECREATION

Tourism is seen as one of the most dynamic growth sectors in the ACT economy, attracting increasing numbers of national and international visitors to a diversity of business, cultural, sporting, educational and recreational events. Tourism creates direct employment in the ACT and surrounding region through the consumption of a wide range of goods and services provided by, for example, transport and tour operators, accommodation establishments, entertainment and arts venues, museums and historical sites and restaurants. The ACT offers many renowned tourist attractions including the New Parliament House, the Australian War Memorial, the National Art Gallery and the surrounding national parks of the Brindabella Mountains and Namadgi National Park.

According to the results from the Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, provided by Canberra Tourism, an estimated 1.74 million people visited the ACT during 1995-96. This represents an increase of around 130,000 visitors or 8% compared with 1994-95. Of the 1.74 million visitors to the ACT in 1995-96, 1.48 million (85.1%) were domestic visitors and 258,400 (14.9%) were international visitors.

In 1995-96 tourism injected a direct expenditure of about \$305 million into the ACT economy with an average expenditure per visitor of \$174.61. This compares with direct expenditure of \$315 million in 1994-95 and an average expenditure per visitor of \$196.00.

Table 12.1 and graph 12.2 provides details of domestic and international tourists to the ACT from 1989-90 to 1995-96.

12.1

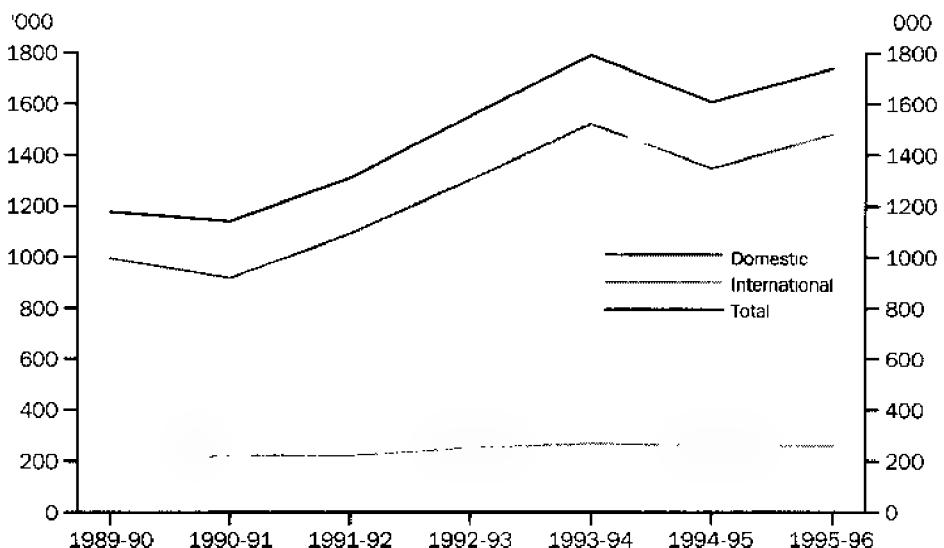
TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS

| | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Type of visitor | no. |
| Domestic | 995 000 | 917 000 | 1 089 100 | 1 302 000 | 1 523 100 | 1 347 800 | 1 481 100 |
| International | 181 000 | 221 500 | 220 000 | 251 000 | 268 700 | 259 500 | 258 400 |
| Total | 1 176 000 | 1 138 500 | 1 309 100 | 1 553 000 | 1 791 800 | 1 607 300 | 1 739 500 |

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

12.2

VISITORS TO THE ACT, 1989-90 TO 1995-96



Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

DOMESTIC VISITORS

Interstate visitors accounted for 85.1% (1.48 million) of all visitors to the ACT in 1995-96, which is an increase of 133,300 (9.9%) visitors from 1994-95. The main modes of transport used were private or company vehicle (53%) and aeroplane (39%). Visitors average length of stay was 2.4 nights and on average spent \$169.24 during their stay.

The main sources of interstate visitors to the ACT were New South Wales (52%), Victoria (23%) and Queensland (12%), with the remaining 12% coming from the other States and the Northern Territory.

In 1995-96, the accommodation most frequently used by domestic tourists was hotels or motels (34%), followed by friends and relatives (13%).

Table 12.3 provides a breakdown by State of usual residence for domestic visitors.

12.3

DOMESTIC VISITORS BY STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Domestic point of origin | Visitors no. | Visitors % | Change on 1994-95 % |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| New South Wales | 773 000 | 52.0 | 15.0 |
| Victoria | 342 800 | 23.0 | 13.0 |
| Queensland | 171 000 | 12.0 | 4.0 |
| South Australia | 88 600 | 6.0 | -1.0 |
| Western Australia | 58 800 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Tasmania | 36 000 | 2.0 | -2.0 |
| Northern Territory | 6 900 | 0.0 | -12.0 |
| Total domestic tourists | 1 481 100 | 100.0 | 8.0 |

Note: Totals may not exactly add up due to rounding.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

Domestic travel to the ACT is subject to marked seasonal variation. January (12.6%) continues to be the peak month for domestic tourists to visit the national capital, followed by April (11.9%). While April (11.9%) was recorded as the second most popular month for domestic tourists in 1993-94, October (11.7%) was the second most popular in 1992-93.

Table 12.4 presents a monthly breakdown of domestic tourists to the ACT for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

12.4 DOMESTIC VISITORS

| Months | 1992-93 | 1993-94 ¹ |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| July | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| August | 9.5 | 8.3 |
| September | 5.5 | 9.7 |
| October | 11.7 | 9.0 |
| November | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| December | 5.2 | 9.7 |
| January | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| February | 8.9 | 7.3 |
| March | 9.7 | 6.4 |
| April | 9.2 | 11.9 |
| May | 7.5 | 4.6 |
| June | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Due to a change of methodology in the data collection, 1993-94 is the most recent data available.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey Research Section, Bureau of Tourism Research.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

During 1995-96 overseas visitors accounted for 14.9% (258,400) of all visitors to the ACT, compared to 16% (259,500) in 1994-95. The main modes of transport used by overseas visitors were private or company vehicle and bus/coach (both 28%), aeroplane (23%) and rented/hire vehicle (16%). Visitors average length of stay was 5.7 nights and on average spent \$208.14 during their stay.

In 1995-96 the largest proportion of overseas visitors to the ACT was from the United Kingdom and Ireland (78,600 or 30.4%), followed by other Europe (57,200 or 22.1%), the United States of America (40,900 or 15.8%) and New Zealand (22,700 or 8.8%).

In 1995-96, the type of accommodation most frequently used by overseas tourists was hotels or motels (31%), followed by friends and relatives (22%) and youth hostels (14%).

Table 12.5 provides an overview of overseas visitors to the ACT by their country of usual residence.

12.5 OVERSEAS VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 1995-96

| <i>Usual country of residence</i> | Visitors no. | Visitors % | Changes on 1995 96 % |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| New Zealand | 22 700 | 10.0 | 3.0 |
| United States of America | 40 900 | 16.0 | -8.0 |
| Canada | 15 100 | 6.0 | -8.0 |
| United Kingdom/Ireland | 78 600 | 30.0 | 9.0 |
| Other Europe | 57 200 | 23.0 | 8.0 |
| Japan | 9 600 | 4.0 | 30.0 |
| Other Asia | 11 000 | 4.0 | -64.0 |
| Other | 16 500 | 6.0 | -6.0 |
| Total | 258 400 | 100.0 | -0.4 |

Note: Total may not add up exactly due to rounding. Care should also be taken with Asian visitor numbers due to their smaller sample sizes.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

PURPOSE OF VISIT

The most common reason for visiting the ACT in 1995-96 was business (608,100 or 35%), followed by Getaway (422,700 or 24%), which includes visitors who are on holiday or taking a short break, while visiting friends and relatives accounted for 13% (219,700).

Table 12.6 provides details of the main purpose for visiting the ACT.

12.6 PURPOSE OF VISIT

| <i>Purpose of visit</i> | Visitors no. | Visitors % |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Getaway ¹ | 422 700 | 24.0 |
| Day trip | 112 700 | 6.0 |
| Business | 608 100 | 35.0 |
| Visiting friends and relatives | 219 700 | 13.0 |
| Education | 22 900 | 1.0 |
| Sport | 15 300 | 1.0 |
| Personal | 42 000 | 2.0 |
| Other | 297 000 | 17.0 |
| Total | 1 740 400 | 100.0 |

¹ Includes holiday of three days or more and short-break of one to two days.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey 1995-96, Canberra Tourism.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The tourist accommodation industry is another good measure of the level of tourism activity. The ACT has a number of different types of accommodation establishments available for tourists:

- licensed hotels, motels and guest houses;
- holiday flats and units; and
- caravan parks.

The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in 1994-95 was 65.4%, an increase of 1.9%. Takings for these

establishments also increased by 8.3% to \$75.4 million. The ACT had the highest room occupancy rate of all the States and Territories (65.4% compared with 57.9% for Australia as a whole).

Holiday flats and units had an occupancy rate of 70.5%, an increase of 5.4%, while their takings rose 40.5% to \$14.9 million. The year was not so good for caravan parks, they had an occupancy rate of 41.0%, a fall of 2.4% and their takings fell 3.5% to \$2.9 million.

Details of tourist accommodation by type of establishment for the ACT are included in table 12.7.

12.7 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

| | Unit | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities ¹ | | | | |
| Establishments | no. | 43 | 43 | 44 |
| Guest rooms | no. | 3 545 | 3 530 | 3 593 |
| Bed spaces | no. | 10 253 | 10 422 | 10 504 |
| Room occupancy rates | % | 59.5 | 64.2 | 65.4 |
| Takings | \$'000 | 64 028 | 69 584 | 75 356 |
| Holiday flats and units ² | | | | |
| Letting entities | no | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Flats and units | no. | 491 | 574 | 766 |
| Bed spaces | no. | 1 821 | 2 181 | 2 917 |
| Unit occupancy rate | % | 66.3 | 66.9 | 70.5 |
| Takings | \$'000 | 9 921 | 10 591 | 14 877 |
| Caravan parks ³ | | | | |
| Establishments | no. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Capacity (sites) | no. | 1 074 | 1 074 | 1 074 |
| Site occupancy | % | 40.5 | 42.1 | 41.0 |
| Takings | \$'000 | 3 237 | 2 954 | 2 851 |

¹ Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities include hotels licensed to operate a public bar, and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available to guests.

² Holiday flats, units and houses excludes establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis. They are mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for guests.

³ Caravan parks refers to parks which provide accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

Source. *Tourist Accommodation, ACT (8635.8)*.

HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

The 1991-92 survey on the hospitality industry is still the most recent detailed data available.

In 1991-92, hospitality industries in the ACT employed 7,162 people and had a selected income (i.e. gross income minus dividends received, royalties, interest and other income) of \$347.2 million.

Cafes and restaurants had the greatest selected income in the ACT in 1991-92 with \$114.5 million, followed by licensed clubs (\$113.5 million), accommodation (\$90.1 million) and pubs, bars and taverns (\$29.1 million).

Pubs, bars and taverns and licensed clubs had the highest income per employee at approximately \$68,000 per employee. The accommodation

industry was next highest at \$45,400, followed by cafes and restaurants at \$37,000.

Full details of each of the major components to the ACT hospitality industry are included in table 12.8.

12.8

MAJOR DATA ITEMS BY INDUSTRY, 1991-92

| | Selected income ¹ Sm | Salaries \$m | Employment no. | Businesses in ACT as at 30 June 1992 no. |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| Accommodation | 90.1 | 29.7 | 1 983 | 56 |
| Pubs, bars and taverns | 29.1 | 5.3 | 426 | 38 |
| Cafes, restaurants | 114.5 | 29.5 | 3 095 | 199 |
| Licensed clubs | 113.5 | 28.4 | 1 658 | 67 |
| Total | 347.2 | 92.9 | 7 162 | 361 |

¹ Selected income for all industries is gross income minus dividends received, royalties and interest income. For the accommodation industry selected income also excludes other income.

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (8674.0).

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The new Parliament House continues to be the most popular national tourist attraction in the ACT with 1,271,921 visitors passing through its doors in 1994-95. The other major attractions (in terms of the number of visitors recorded) were the Australian War Memorial (880,332 visitors), the National Gallery (585,866 visitors) and the Telstra Tower (419,719 visitors).

Table 12.9 provides an overview of attendances at the national tourist attractions in the ACT in 1994-95.

12.9 NATIONAL ATTRACTIONS VISITED¹

| Attractions | 1993-94 '000 | 1994-95 '000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Parliament House (new) | 1 459 | 1 272 |
| Australian War Memorial | 928 | 880 |
| National Gallery of Australia | 412 | 586 |
| Telstra Tower | 425 | 420 |
| National Library Exhibition | 2 | 406 |
| Australian Botanic Gardens | 385 | 371 |
| NCPA Exhibition Centre | 316 | 343 |
| National Science and Technology Centre | 312 | 336 |
| High Court of Australia | 235 | 228 |
| Royal Australian Mint | 184 | 190 |
| Parliament House (old) | 158 | 167 |
| Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve | 141 | 152 |
| Australian Institute of Sport | 93 | 101 |
| Electoral Education Office | 57 | 64 |
| National Film and Sound Archive | 81 | 59 |
| CDSCC Tracking Station | 40 | 54 |
| National Museum, Yarramundi | 44 | 36 |

¹ Attractions visited refers to all visitors including those resident in the ACT.

² Data unavailable for 1993-94.

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey, Industry Policy Section, ACT Tourism Commission.

CULTURE

The ABS conducted a survey of attendance at selected culture/leisure venues in March 1995. The results showed that residents of the ACT had the highest participation rate of all States and Territories for 12 of the 19 selected venues and activities.

Cinemas attracted the most people by far, with 72.9% of ACT residents attending. The second most popular was botanic gardens, at 49.3%, closely followed by national, State or local libraries at 47.9%. These were also the most popular at the national level, although participation rates were about 10 points lower for all three.

Table 12.10 shows which venues or activities persons in the ACT and Australia participated in during the 12 months ended March 1995.

12.10 PARTICIPATION RATES OF PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES

| Venue/activity | ACT % | Australia % |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Art gallery | 41.6 | 22.3 |
| Museum | 45.4 | 27.8 |
| Animal and marine parks | 40.3 | 35.3 |
| Zoo | 22.2 | 22.2 |
| Botanic garden | 49.3 | 38.5 |
| National, State or local library | 47.9 | 38.4 |
| School, college or university library | 29.0 | 17.1 |
| Popular music | 39.6 | 26.9 |
| Classical music | 14.2 | 7.7 |
| Theatre | 23.0 | 16.6 |
| Dance | 15.2 | 10.0 |
| Children's dance | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Opera or musical | 25.0 | 19.3 |
| Opera only | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Musical only | 18.4 | 14.8 |
| Both opera and musical | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Other performing arts | 25.3 | 18.7 |
| Circus | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Cinema | 72.9 | 62.1 |

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues (4114.0).

USE OF LIBRARIES

During October 1995 a survey was run by the ABS on Travel to Work and Educational Institutions and Use of Library Services in the ACT. The questions on use of library services aimed to determine the characteristics of persons aged five years and over who used and did not use ACT public library services in the 12 months to October 1995, and the reasons for non-use of these services.

Just over 45% of Canberrans aged five years and older (122,600 persons) reported having used an ACT public library in the 12 months to October 1995.

The age groups with the highest public library usage rate were the 15-17 year old (74%) and 10-14 year old (72%). Persons in the 25-34 year age group reported the lowest public library usage rate (33%).

Females had a higher public library usage rate than males for all age groups. Overall, 51% of females had used an ACT public library whereas only 40% of males had done so. For males the 10-14 year age group had the highest public library usage rate (70%), while for females it was the 15-17 year age group (87%). Of interest was the relatively higher usage rate (54%) for the 35-44 age group for females, possibly reflecting a connection with the children's high usage rates.

Table 12.11 shows data on those persons that had used a library in the 12 months to October 1995.

12.11

USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES, 12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1995

| Age group | Males | | Females | | Persons | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| 5-9 | 6 043 | 52.7 | 6 939 | 64.1 | 12 982 | 58.3 |
| 10-14 | 7 850 | 69.9 | 7 867 | 74.6 | 15 718 | 72.2 |
| 15-17 | 4 315 | 62.2 | 5 491 | 87.0 | 9 805 | 74.0 |
| 18-24 | 7 924 | 41.1 | 9 425 | 46.9 | 17 349 | 44.0 |
| 25-34 | 6 586 | 26.9 | 9 460 | 37.9 | 16 047 | 32.5 |
| 35-44 | 7 670 | 34.5 | 13 212 | 54.4 | 20 883 | 44.9 |
| 45-54 | 6 446 | 32.8 | 7 959 | 40.7 | 14 406 | 36.8 |
| 55-64 | 3 315 | 32.6 | 3 843 | 40.5 | 7 159 | 36.4 |
| 65 or more years | 3 567 | 42.3 | 4 715 | 45.0 | 8 282 | 43.8 |
| Total | 53 717 | 40.1 | 68 912 | 50.5 | 122 629 | 45.3 |

Source: Use of Public Library Services, ACT, October 1995 (4125.8.40.001).

Around 55% or 147,800 persons had not used an ACT public library in the 12 months to October 1995. The predominant reasons given for non-use of ACT public libraries were: bought own books/CDs/videos or borrowed from friends (28%); preferred other activities/didn't want to use library (20%); too busy/not enough time (19%); used another library such as the National Library, school, university or workplace libraries (18%). These four reasons accounted for 85% of all reasons given for non-use of ACT public libraries.

Both males and females reported buying own books or borrowing as the most common reason for not using an ACT public library (males 25% and females 32%). However, for males the second most common response was preferred other activities/didn't want to use library (24%) compared with females whose second most common response was too busy/lack of time (18%).

Table 12.12 outlines the reasons respondents gave for not using ACT public libraries.

12.12

REASONS FOR NOT USING A PUBLIC LIBRARY, 12 MONTHS TO OCTOBER 1995

| | Males | | Females | | Persons | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Buy own books/CDs/videos or borrow from friends | 31 478 | 25.1 | 33 903 | 32.0 | 65 381 | 28.2 |
| Prefer other activities/don't use library | 29 679 | 23.6 | 16 343 | 15.4 | 46 023 | 19.9 |
| Use another library (e.g. school, university, or workplace libraries) | 22 582 | 18.0 | 18 279 | 17.2 | 40 861 | 17.6 |
| Too busy/not enough time | 24 800 | 19.7 | 19 492 | 18.4 | 44 291 | 19.1 |
| Unsure of library service or locations | 3 625 | 2.9 | 3 340 | 3.1 | 6 966 | 3.0 |
| Preferred books/CDs/videos unavailable | 2 855 | 2.3 | 1 917 | 1.8 | 4 772 | 2.1 |
| Difficult getting to a library | 1 769 | 1.4 | 3 418 | 3.2 | 5 187 | 2.2 |
| Difficulty reading | 4 180 | 3.3 | 3 419 | 3.2 | 7 599 | 3.3 |
| Have only recently arrived in ACT | 2 840 | 2.3 | 3 740 | 3.5 | 6 580 | 2.8 |
| Other | 1 087 | 0.9 | 1 869 | 1.8 | 2 956 | 1.3 |
| Don't know | 719 | 0.6 | 364 | 0.3 | 1 084 | 0.5 |
| Total | 122 614 | 100.0 | 106 084 | 100.0 | 231 700 | 100.0 |

Source: Use of Public Library Services, ACT, October 1995 (4125.8.40.001).

INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT

Canberra is Australia's most sporty city when it comes to sports participation. In March 1993, 39.6% of Canberrans were involved in sports, compared with the national figure of 33.1%.

Involvement was highest for those in the 15-25 age bracket and lowest for those aged 65 years and over. For non-players, involvement was highest in the 35-44 age bracket.

When it came to labour force status, persons not in the labour force had the lowest participation rate in sports, while the employed had the highest.

Table 12.13 outlines further data on sports participation.

12.13

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN SPORT BY PLAYING STATUS, MARCH 1993, PARTICIPATION RATE

| | All players ¹ | All non-players ² | ACT | | Australia | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | % | % | % | % |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-24 years | 51.2 | 15.6 | 53.6 | 49.2 | | |
| 25-34 years | 43.4 | 14.0 | 47.3 | 39.0 | | |
| 35-44 years | 29.4 | 21.8 | 40.4 | 35.1 | | |
| 45-54 years | 18.8 | 13.0 | 26.3 | 25.7 | | |
| 55-64 years | 18.5 | 7.3 | 22.9 | 20.2 | | |
| 65 years and over | 13.9 | *2.4 | 14.3 | 16.5 | | |
| Employment status | | | | | | |
| Employed | 39.2 | 17.3 | 45.7 | 39.7 | | |
| Unemployed | 37.9 | 11.9 | 40.9 | 31.2 | | |
| Not in the labour force | 19.3 | 6.7 | 21.7 | 23.1 | | |
| Total | 34.3 | 14.4 | 39.6 | 33.1 | | |

¹ Players plus players with non-playing involvement.

² Non-players plus players with non-playing involvement.

Source: Unpublished data, National Culture/Leisure Statistics Unit, ABS. Some data is published in *Involvement in Sports, Australia*, (6285.0).

SPORTS ATTENDANCE

ACT residents had the second highest attendance rate for sporting events of all the States and Territories at 49.1%. The Northern Territory had the highest at 50.4% while the figure for Australia was 44.3%. Although ACT males had the greatest attendance rate (60.8%), ACT females were only placed sixth (38.0%).

The most popular sport attended in the ACT was rugby league, with an attendance rate of 28.3%. This was far ahead of the next most popular sport, cricket, at 8.2%. ACT males at league matches had the highest attendance rate of any sport in any State.

Table 12.14 shows further data on attendances at selected sports.

12.14

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTS, 1995

| Sport | Males | | Females | | Persons | |
|------------------|-------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | '000 | Rate | '000 | Rate | '000 | Rate |
| Australian Rules | 11.5 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 6.7 |
| Rugby League | 45.7 | 40.7 | 19.1 | 16.3 | 64.8 | 28.3 |
| Cricket | 12.7 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 18.7 | 8.2 |
| Basketball | 11.4 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 18.4 | 8.0 |
| Soccer | 6.4 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 9.5 | 4.1 |
| Motor sports | 6.9 | 6.2 | *1.6 | *1.3 | 8.5 | 3.7 |
| Tennis | *1.7 | *1.5 | *1.4 | *1.2 | 3.1 | 1.3 |
| Rugby Union | 6.5 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 4.0 |
| Netball | *1.4 | *1.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 1.9 |

Source: *Sports Attendance, March 1995* (4174.0).

INFORMATION SOURCES

Canberra Visitors Survey, Industry Policy Section, ACT Tourism Commission.

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ABS publications and other information services:

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3401.0).

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, (4114.0).

Use of Public Library Services, ACT, October 1995 (4125.8.40.001).

Cultural Trends in Australia — A Statistical Overview (4172.0).

Sports Attendance, March 1995 (4174.0).

Involvement in Sports, Australia, (6285.0).

Tourist Accommodation, ACT (8635.8).

Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

Unpublished data, National Culture/Leisure Statistics Unit, ABS.

Unpublished overseas arrivals and departures data — Demography Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 13

TRANSPORTATION

ROADS AND LICENCES

There were 2,425 kilometers of roads in the ACT at 30 June 1993.

Bitumen or concrete roads made up 96.7% of the total while the remainder was gravel, crushed stone or some other improved surface.

There were 2,195 more licences as at 30 June 1995, an increase of 1.1% over the previous year. The majority of licences are for vehicles only (89.2%), most of the remainder are combined motor bike/motor vehicle licences (10.7%). Approximately two-thirds of ACT residents have some form of vehicle licence.

Table 13.1 shows number of licences in the ACT over the last four years.

13.1

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES, 30 JUNE

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Vehicle | 171 680 | 175 079 | 177 575 | 180 027 |
| Motor cycle | 220 | 184 | 169 | 154 |
| Combined | 22 153 | 22 212 | 21 904 | 21 662 |
| Total | 194 053 | 197 475 | 199 648 | 201 843 |

Source: ACT Motor Vehicle Registry.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by ACTION (the Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network). ACTION is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations.

At 30 June 1995 ACTION employed 826 staff and operated:

- 391 buses;
- three interchanges and one bus station;
- three bus depots and daily maintenance workshops;
- one central workshop; and
- support vehicles.

Passenger boardings increased by 1.0% in 1994-95, to 23,974 million, while bus kilometres declined by 0.5% to 20.9 million. Bus numbers fell again, to 391, and a further 133 staff were shed. These falls helped contribute to a 5.8% decrease in costs for the financial year which combined with revenue growth of 2.4% to lead to a \$5 million decrease in the real deficit.

Table 13.2, outlines statistics on ACTION bus services for the last three financial years.

13.2 ACTION BUS SERVICES

| | Unit | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Operating statistics | | | | | |
| Passenger boardings | '000 | 24 577 | 23 760 | 23 744 | 23 974 |
| Bus kilometres | '000 | 19 117 | 20 180 | 21 004 | 20 900 |
| Buses in fleet | no. | 452 | 422 | 420 | 391 |
| Employees | no. | 1 050 | 1 003 | 959 | 826 |
| Financial statements | | | | | |
| Real operating cost | \$'000 (1994-95) | 81 343 | 79 698 | 72 603 | 68 417 |
| Real fares revenue | \$'000 (1994-95) | 14 881 | 15 387 | 16 043 | 16 430 |
| Real deficit | \$'000 (1994-95) | 56 095 | 52 887 | 45 789 | 40 663 |

Source: Annual Report, Department of Urban Services.

The other main form of public transport is taxis. Aerial Taxi Cabs Co-operative Society Limited (Aerial) is the sole provider of a taxi dispatch service based in the ACT, with a fleet of 208 taxis operating on a 24-hour basis, except for mechanical or structural repairs. All 208 taxis are independently owned and operated and compete for hirings throughout the ACT. In terms of equity and accessibility, Aerial operates six wheelchair accessible sedan taxis which are required to respond preferentially to wheelchair hirings before conducting standard hire.

During 1994-95, Aerial despatched 1.68 million radio hirings; the average time for each journey was 9.6 minutes. Service provision statistics show an average time from telephone hiring to customer pick-up was 6.4 minutes.

JOURNEY TO WORK AND STUDY

In October 1995 a survey on journey to work and educational institutions was run in the ACT as a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey. Data gathered included: main modes of travel; travel times; origin and destination of trips; characteristics of private and bus transport; carrying passengers and trips linked to the work trip. During the survey period a total of 136,501 persons within the ACT travelled to work. Most people who travelled to work did so by car (76% of all travellers as drivers and 10% as passengers). The next most common modes were bus (7%) and walking (4%).

A total of 81,326 students in the ACT travelled to educational institutions. The most common mode of travel for students was by car, with the majority being passengers (32% of all students travel as passengers and 21% as drivers). The next most popular modes of travel to place of study were bus (22%), walking (17%) and cycling (7%).

Table 13.3 shows the main modes of travel to work and study in the ACT.

13.3 MAIN MODES OF TRAVEL TO WORK AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, OCTOBER 1995

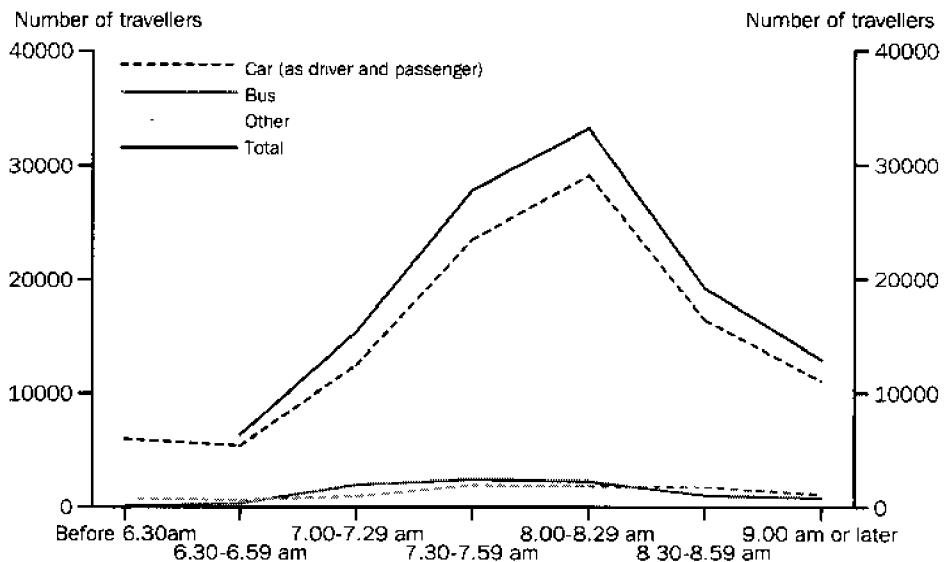
| Modes of transport | Work | | Study | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Persons | Persons | Persons | % |
| Bus | 9 490 | 7.0 | 17 585 | 21.6 |
| Taxi | 404 | 0.3 | 103 | 0.1 |
| Car as driver | 103 739 | 76.0 | 17 314 | 21.3 |
| Car as passenger | 12 941 | 9.5 | 25 746 | 31.7 |
| Motor cycle/scooter | 1 795 | 1.3 | 319 | 0.4 |
| Bicycle | 2 968 | 2.2 | 6 028 | 7.4 |
| Walk | 5 169 | 3.8 | 14 060 | 17.3 |
| Other | — | — | 171 | 0.2 |
| Total | 136 501 | 100.0 | 81 326 | 100.0 |

Source: *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, ACT (9201.8.40.001)*.

The peak period for ACT commuters to depart for work in the morning was 8 a.m. to 8:29 a.m. for car drivers and passengers, and 7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. for bus travellers. The majority of journeys to work by private transport (non-bus) took less than 30 minutes (78.5% of these trips), whereas journeys by bus transport took between 20 to 59 minutes (78.7% of these trips).

Graph 13.4 shows the mode of travel to work by travel time taken.

13.4 PERSONS WHO TRAVELED TO WORK — MODE OF TRAVEL BY TRAVEL TIME



Source: *Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, ACT (9201.8.40.001)*.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

There were 12,006 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending 30 June 1995. This compares with the 12,155 registered in the previous financial year.

In 1994-95 passenger vehicles accounted for 88.1% of all new motor vehicle registrations in the ACT and 82.7% of all new vehicles Australia-wide. Light commercial vehicles (which include many four-wheel drives) continued to be popular, with new registrations in the ACT rising 13.0% in 1994-95.

There were 350 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1994-95, an increase of 77.7% on the previous year.

Table 13.5 provides a full breakdown for both the ACT and Australia of new motor vehicle registrations from 1992-93 to 1994-95.

13.5 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

| Type of vehicle | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| Passenger vehicle | 9 384 | 449 843 | 10 871 | 475 981 | 10 582 | 528 501 |
| Light commercial vehicle | 976 | 74 748 | 1 081 | 80 720 | 1 221 | 88 840 |
| Trucks | | | | | | |
| Rigid | 115 | 9 780 | 105 | 9 812 | 138 | 11 391 |
| Articulated | 10 | 2 199 | 19 | 3 147 | 17 | 4 815 |
| Non-freight carrying | 6 | 708 | 8 | 795 | 6 | 866 |
| Buses | 68 | 4 230 | 71 | 3 814 | 42 | 4 496 |
| Total (excluding motor cycles) | 10 559 | 541 508 | 12 155 | 574 269 | 12 006 | 638 909 |
| Motor cycles | 243 | 17 513 | 197 | 17 425 | 350 | 20 505 |

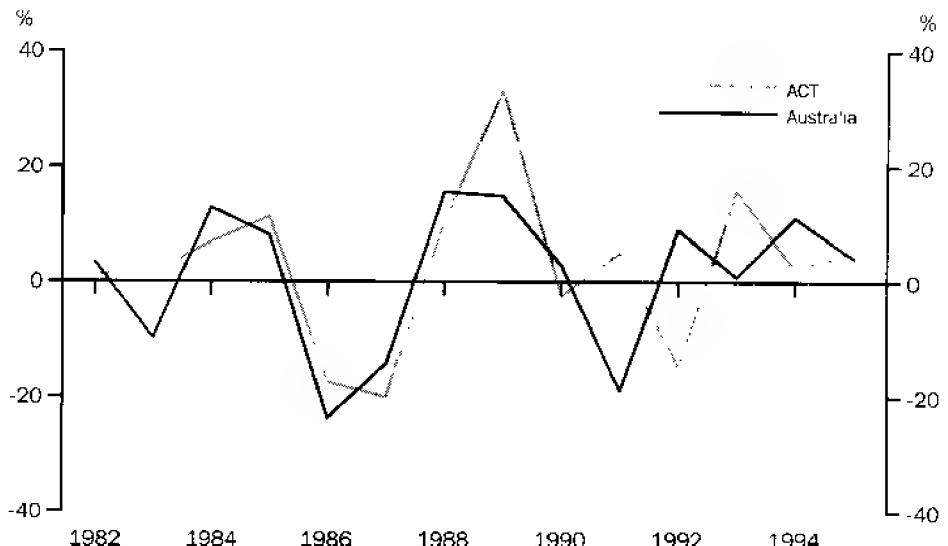
Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9301,0).

New motor vehicle registrations are one of the important economic indicators and as can be seen in graph 13.6 show particular volatility over the last decade. Percentage changes in new motor vehicle registrations for both the ACT and Australia generally mirrored each other from 1982 to 1990. After 1990 the figure for the ACT tended to run counter to Australia.

Graph 13.6 shows the percentage changes in annual new motor vehicle registrations in the ACT and Australia for the calendar years 1982 to 1995.

13.6

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS ACT AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9301.0), data also available on PC Ausstats

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER

In 1995 there were 178,772 motor vehicles and a further 29,924 other vehicles on register in the ACT. This represents an increase of 4.1% in the number of motor vehicles and an increase of 2.7% in the number of other vehicles on register in the ACT since 1993. In comparison, the growth from 1991 to 1993 was 9.6% for motor vehicles and 7.5% for other vehicles.

Passenger vehicles made up 87.6% of all motor vehicles on register in 1995, with a further 9.8% being light commercials. The majority (75.4%) of other vehicles were trailers.

Table 13.7 provides details of motor vehicles on register for the ACT in the last three vehicle census years.

13.7

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE

| | 1991 | 1993 | 1995 ¹ |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Motor vehicles | | | |
| Passenger vehicles | 137 347 | 150 028 | 156 617 |
| Light commercial vehicles | 15 192 | 16 692 | 17 473 |
| Trucks | | | |
| Rigid | 2 216 | 2 903 | 2 682 |
| Articulated | 269 | 272 | 296 |
| Non-freight carrying | 776 | 798 | 783 |
| Buses | | | |
| | 864 | 1 016 | 921 |
| Total motor vehicles | 156 664 | 171 709 | 178 772 |
| Other vehicles | | | |
| Motor cycles | 4 791 | 4 615 | 4 985 |
| Plant and equipment ² | 995 | 1 283 | 998 |
| Caravans | 1 373 | 1 393 | 1 371 |
| Trailers | 19 926 | 21 834 | 22 570 |
| Total other vehicles | 27 085 | 29 125 | 29 924 |
| Total vehicles on register | 183 749 | 200 834 | 208 696 |

¹ 1995 data is at 31 May.

² Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (9309.0); *Motor Vehicles in Australia* (9311.0).

ROAD TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted 104,803 roadside random breath tests (RBT) in 1994-95, an increase of 8.5% on the previous year. During 1994-95, 1,264 people were prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court, based on the reading registered, an increase of 16.7%.

There were 11,909 accidents reported to the AFP in 1994-95, an increase of 5.6% over 1993-94. The number of fatalities on ACT roads in 1994-95 was less than half the number of deaths recorded in the previous year, nine compared to 20 in 1993-94. Injuries to persons fell in 1994-95, with 655 persons reported receiving injuries as a result of road traffic incidents.

Table 13.8 provides an overview of traffic incidents in the ACT over the past three years.

13.8 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | no. | no. | no. |
| Roadside RBT screening | | | |
| Tests conducted | 101 693 | 96 626 | 104 803 |
| Persons charged/summoned | 684 | 1 083 | 1 264 |
| Accident information | | | |
| Accidents reported | 10 883 | 11 273 | 11 909 |
| Fatalities | 11 | 20 | 9 |
| Drivers injured | 285 | 309 | 302 |
| Passengers injured (including pillion passengers) | 136 | 165 | 152 |
| Motorcycle riders injured | 68 | 64 | 72 |
| Pedestrians injured | 51 | 57 | 67 |
| Bicyclists injured | 73 | 75 | 62 |
| Total persons injured | 613 | 670 | 655 |
| Breath analysis reports | | | |
| Persons who were breath tested | 1 260 | 1 620 | 1 615 |
| Person who refused/failed breath tests | 51 | 54 | 42 |
| Persons who were charged/summoned | 1 223 | 1 566 | n.a. |
| Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions | 212 | 218 | 205 |
| Number of lectures conducted | 30 | 13 | 14 |

Source: Unpublished data, Accident Investigation Section, Australian Federal Police.

ROAD FATALITIES

There were 15 road fatalities recorded in the ACT in the 1995 calendar year, accounting for 0.7% of total Australian fatalities (2,015). The ACT had the lowest road fatalities per capita of all the States and Territories, 4.93 per 100,000 (at June 1995) compared with the Australian figure of 11.16 per 100,000.

Table 13.9 contains details of road fatalities by type of road user for the ACT and Australia over the last two years.

13.9 ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

| | 1994 | | 1995 | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Drivers | 10 | 812 | 4 | 877 |
| Passengers | 3 | 503 | 2 | 484 |
| Pedestrians | 2 | 371 | 3 | 401 |
| Motorcyclist ¹ | 2 | 190 | 6 | 203 |
| Pedal cyclists | — | 59 | — | 48 |
| All road users² | 17 | 1 937 | 15 | 2 015 |

¹ Includes pillion passengers.

² Includes road users not separately classified.

Source: Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety.

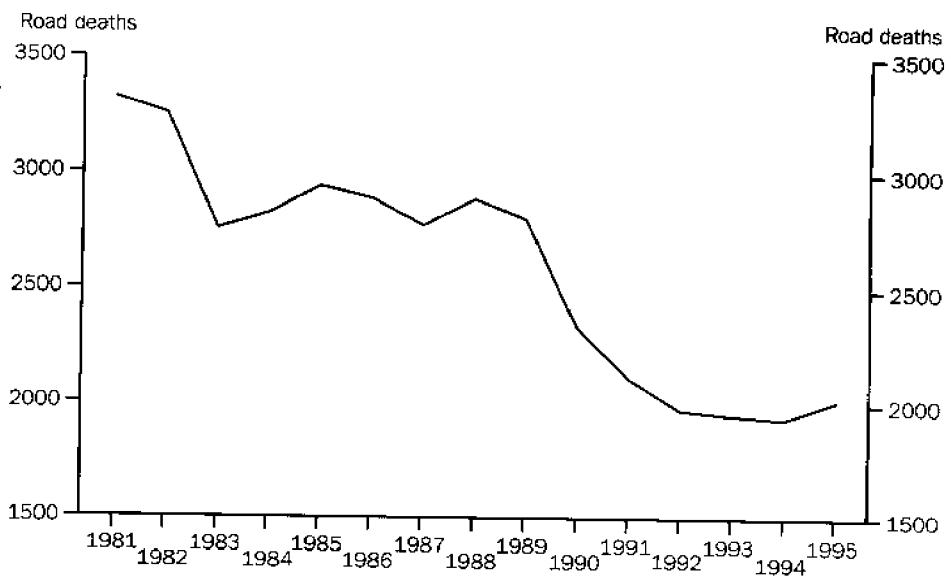
There has been a significant decrease in the number of road fatalities in both the ACT and Australia over the last decade and a half. The most notable falls occurred in the late 1980s and early 1990s and as can be seen in graph 13.10, this trend appears to have levelled out.

13.10 ROAD FATALITIES, ACT 1981-95



Source: *Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety*

13.11 ROAD FATALITIES, AUSTRALIA 1981-95



Source: *Road Fatalities, Australia, Federal Office of Road Safety*

CANBERRA AIRPORT

The Canberra airport is the gateway to the ACT and the south-east region of New South Wales. It is jointly used by the Royal Australian Air Force and Civil Aviation Authority with the operations under the control of the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started off as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after World War II and up until 1964 consisted of sealed natural gravels. Between 1964 and 1973 the runways and pavements were sealed with hotmix to enable the airport to be

capable of handling unrestricted movements of B767-200 series wide bodied aircraft.

Passenger traffic through Canberra has steadily increased over the years and the Federal Airports Corporation estimate that passenger numbers will exceed 2,200,000 by the year 2010.

Numbers of revenue passengers rose by 9.5% in 1993-94, to reach just over 1.5 million. Domestic revenue passengers increased by 7.9% (99,740 passengers) while regional revenue passengers increased by 25.6% (31,140 passengers).

Aircraft movements rose 6.7% in 1993-94, due mainly to a large rise in regional movements.

Tables 13.12 and 13.13 provide a statistical overview of the current activity at Canberra airport in terms of revenue passengers and aircraft movements.

13.12

REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: REVENUE PASSENGERS

| Year | Domestic | | | Regional | | | Total traffic | | |
|----------------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total |
| Year | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 1988-89 | 534 027 | 539 492 | 1 073 519 | 4 369 | 4 408 | 8 777 | 538 396 | 543 900 | 1 082 296 |
| 1989-90 | 322 327 | 329 570 | 651 897 | 25 608 | 23 937 | 49 545 | 347 935 | 353 507 | 701 442 |
| 1990-91 ¹ | 527 917 | 530 685 | 1 058 602 | 3 297 | 34 286 | 67 583 | 561 214 | 564 971 | 1 126 185 |
| 1991-92 ¹ | 631 201 | 636 641 | 1 267 842 | 46 258 | 47 258 | 93 461 | 677 404 | 683 899 | 1 361 303 |
| 1992-93 ² | 623 515 | 636 646 | 1 260 161 | 63 196 | 58 552 | 121 748 | 686 711 | 695 198 | 1 381 909 |
| 1993-94 ² | 669 346 | 690 555 | 1 359 901 | 78 024 | 74 844 | 152 888 | 747 370 | 765 399 | 1 512 769 |

¹ 'Domestic' is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

Source: Unpublished data, Aviation Statistics Section, Department of Transport.

13.13

REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

| Year | Domestic | | | Regional | | | Total traffic | | |
|---------|----------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|
| | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total |
| Year | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 1988-89 | 8 990 | 8 989 | 17 979 | 1 351 | 1 396 | 2 747 | 10 341 | 10 385 | 20 726 |
| 1989-90 | 5 112 | 5 283 | 10 395 | 2 412 | 2 452 | 4 864 | 7 524 | 7 735 | 15 259 |
| 1990-91 | 8 852 | 8 865 | 17 717 | 2 352 | 2 393 | 4 745 | 11 204 | 11 258 | 22 462 |
| 1991-92 | 9 874 | 9 895 | 19 769 | 3 138 | 3 140 | 6 278 | 13 012 | 13 035 | 26 047 |
| 1992-93 | 10 622 | 10 609 | 21 231 | 3 913 | 3 910 | 7 823 | 14 535 | 14 519 | 29 054 |
| 1993-94 | 10 710 | 10 703 | 21 413 | 4 756 | 4 755 | 9 511 | 15 466 | 15 458 | 30 924 |

Source: Unpublished data, Aviation Statistics Section, Department of Transport.

INFORMATION SOURCES

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Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, (9309.0).

Motor Vehicles in Australia (9311.0).

Unpublished motor vehicle registrations data — Transport and Tourism Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 14

RESOURCE USE AND MANAGEMENT

WASTE GENERATION

To obtain a measure of a city's net waste, ideally, we would need to know what resources are taken in, what is recycled or reused, and what is subsequently discharged into the waste stream in order to establish the net resource use or consumption of a city. Unfortunately this information is difficult to gather, the only proxy we have at the moment is to look at the amount of waste going to landfill or being reused or recycled.

The major types of waste generated in the ACT can be categorised as follows:

- solid waste — including putrescible household and commercial waste, inert waste that does not rot, builders spoil and industrial waste;
- liquid waste — including stormwater, sewage and waste from the urban water cycle;
- gaseous waste — includes greenhouse gases and other air pollutants and combustion emissions; and
- hazardous waste — including automotive oils, solvents and other chemicals and hospital waste.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is the process by which society controls the production and disposal of waste. Waste management techniques used by the ACT Government include waste minimisation (prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling) as well as the traditional disposal through landfill.

The wheelie bin kerbside garbage and recyclables collection system was successfully introduced throughout Canberra in December 1994. More than 200,000 wheelie bins were allocated to households in Canberra and a major sorting facility was constructed at Hume. It involves weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheeled bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheelie bins.

In the first six months of operation, the kerbside recycling contract contributed a total of 10,227 tonnes of the 133,250 tonnes recycled in 1994-95. In a full year this system is expected to recover in excess of 24,000 tonnes of material which would exceed initial projections.

ACT Waste Management follow-up surveys revealed that households reduced the volume of mixed garbage on average from about 9 kilograms per week to about 7 kilograms, while the volume of recyclables increased from 3 kilograms per week to 4.7 kilograms. Around 48% of recyclables otherwise going to landfill were reclaimed as a result of the scheme.

RECYCLING

In the ACT a large variety of wastes are reused or recycled through landfill site sorting, kerbside collection, and other collection points such as the telephone book Book Muncher program at BP service stations. In

1994-95 a total of 137,670 tonnes of materials were recycled, an increase of almost 18% from the previous year.

Increases were noted for all types of materials recycled except aluminium cans, which fell slightly. As a result of the wheely bin system, glass recycling rose over 5,100 tonnes, or 113.6%, and paper recycling was up 7,900 tonnes, or 33.6%. Steel cans were collected for the first time, with 500 tonnes being recycled in 1994-95. There was 1.4 million litres of motor oil collected in 1994-95, with Totalcare Industries using it for heating at its incinerator at Hume.

Revolve, a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane, enabled the reuse of more than 3,920 tonnes of dumped waste in 1994-95, an increase of 9.8% on the previous year.

Table 14.1 provides details of the quantity of materials recycled by type, in the ACT for the last four years.

14.1 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED

| Product | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Glass | 3 598 | 4 171 | 4 495 | 9 600 |
| Paper | 19 861 | 22 413 | 23 578 | 31 500 |
| PET ² | 45 | 82 | 98 | 300 |
| HDPE ³ | n.c. | 77 | 94 | 280 |
| Liquid paperboard | n.c. | 8 | 72 | 240 |
| Aluminium cans | 275 | 285 | 296 | 280 |
| Steel cans | n.c. | n.c. | n.c. | 500 |
| Garden waste | 28 024 | 31 776 | 33 420 | 35 500 |
| Demolition waste | 26 578 | 30 047 | 43 795 | 48 000 |
| Brick recycling | — | 343 | 398 | 400 |
| Metals ferrous | 2 874 | 3 752 | 4 560 | 4 700 |
| Cooking oil and fat | 354 | 535 | 595 | 600 |
| Clothing | 1 600 | 1 600 | 1 750 | 1 850 |
| Revolve tip salvage | 2 575 | 2 950 | 3 570 | 3 920 |
| Total tonnes | 85 784 | 98 039 | 116 721 | 137 670 |
| Saved landfill space @ \$22/tonne (\$m) | 1.89 | 2.16 | 2.57 | 3.03 |
| Oil (million litres) | 1.18 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.40 |

¹ The paper figures from previous years included both domestic and office papers. Due to kerbside collections the 1994-95 figure increases dramatically.

² Polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

³ High density polyethylene (HDPE).

Source: Unpublished data, Waste Policy and Projects Section, Department of Urban Services.

ENERGY USE

The most important sources of energy used by people in the ACT, as in the rest of Australia, are petroleum products, electricity and natural gas. The petroleum products, petrol and diesel fuel, are the main sources of energy for transport. Electricity and natural gas are used by businesses and households.

Electricity All electricity used in the ACT is supplied by ACTEW Corporation. ACTEW estimates government, business and industry sectors account for

about 55% of total electricity consumption, householders about 42% and street lighting about 2%. Two-thirds of the electricity in 1993-94 was purchased from the coal-fired power stations of Pacific Power while the remainder came from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric scheme.

Natural gas AGL Gas Company supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. Natural gas was first supplied to Canberra in 1981. Since then the company has built a network of gas mains which cover almost all of the city, with over half of Canberra's dwellings connected. Government, business and industry sectors account for about 50% of total consumption with the remaining 50% used by households.

Table 14.2 shows energy consumption in the ACT by the four major types of energy. Note that statistics for petroleum products are for road use only, they do not include, for example, use in machinery or for heating, or sales of Avgas and kerosene. Sales figures for Liquid Petroleum Gas are also unavailable. However, the four fuels shown in the table account for a very large proportion (probably more than 90%) of total energy used in the ACT.

14.2

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

| Year | Electricity | | Natural gas | | Petrol | | Diesel | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Total PJ ¹ | Per capita GJ ² | Total PJ | Per capita GJ | Total PJ | Per capita GJ | Total PJ | Per capita GJ |
| 1990-91 | 7.79 | 26.87 | 3.82 | 13.18 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1991-92 | 7.79 | 26.45 | 4.31 | 14.63 | 9.49 | 32.21 | 1.52 | 5.2 |
| 1992-93 | 8.10 | 27.09 | 4.65 | 15.56 | 10.41 | 34.82 | 1.87 | 6.3 |
| 1993-94 | 7.98 | 26.52 | 4.40 | 14.62 | 10.48 | 34.83 | 1.86 | 6.2 |
| 1994-95 ³ | 8.51 | 28.19 | 4.77 | 15.81 | 10.91 | 36.16 | 2.17 | 7.2 |

¹ Petajoule — equal to 1 billion megajoules.

² Gigajoule — equal to 1 thousand megajoules.

³ Figures for 1994-95 are for the year ended 31 March 1995; all other figures are for year ended 30 June.

Source: ACT State of the Environment Report, Office of the Commissioner for the Environment.

Fuel wood Estimates of fuel wood usage vary widely. A 1993 household survey run by the ACT Government suggested that about 10% of ACT households used wood for heating.

In June 1994, an ABS survey found that gas and electricity were of almost equal importance as sources of energy for space heating, while electricity was clearly the main hot water energy source.

Table 14.3 shows energy sources for heating and hot water in the ACT and Australia.

14.3

ENERGY SOURCES BY USE: HOUSEHOLDS, JUNE 1994

| Energy source | Households | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Space heating | | Hot water | |
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| Gas ¹ | 46.2 | 31.9 | 20.1 | 33.6 |
| Electricity | 37.8 | 29.7 | 79.1 | 62.3 |
| Wood | 10.2 | 17.6 | .. | .. |
| Oil | 4.5 | 3.1 | .. | .. |
| Solar | - | 0.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| Other/avanes | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| No heating | 0.4 | 16.2 | .. | .. |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Includes bottled and mains gas.

Source: *Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practises, June 1994* (4602.0).

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In keeping with national and international trends, the ACT Government's policies aim to reduce the consumption of, and dependence on, fossil fuels. One important avenue for this has been educating the public about the principles of energy-efficient appliances and in housing. ACTEW has built energy-efficient houses to encourage architects and builders to incorporate some of these principles into their designs. A natural gas energy-efficient display house has also been built. On another front, since July 1995 all new dwellings have had to receive a four-star energy-efficiency rating before approval for construction.

Two programs also operating within the ACT Government which aim to reduce energy consumption are the Energy Management Program for government-owned buildings and the Eco Workplace Scheme. Agencies are now required to report on the Eco Workplace Scheme in their annual reports.

An ABS survey on characteristics of Australian houses in 1994 found that the ACT had a high proportion of dwellings that were insulated. It was also found that 52.7% of all dwellings had roof insulation, the highest of all the States and Territories, while 22.1% had both roof and wall insulation, the second highest figure after Victoria. The cold winters and relatively hot summers make insulation an important factor in energy conservation in the ACT.

WATER SUPPLY

The ACT has sufficient water resources (developed and future) to satisfy its own needs to a population of around 700,000 based on the design per capita consumption allowances determined during the 1980s and early 1990s. The Australian Water Resources Council has estimated the ACT has 175 gigalitres of divertible surface water resources, which is just 0.18% of the Australian total. Of this, 106 gigalitres (60.6%) has been developed for use, compared with a resource utilisation of 21.5% for Australia as a whole. Water supplies for the ACT are currently sourced

from four water supply dams. Three are within the ACT while the largest, Googong Dam, is on the Queanbeyan River.

In June 1994, 103,600 ACT households (or 100.0%) used mains water as a source of water; 1,000 (0.9%) also used a rainwater tank while a further 1,300 (1.3%) also used bottled water.

ACT households were highly satisfied with the quality of their water, with 85.6% giving the water the thumbs up. Only the Northern Territory has a higher satisfaction rate. South Australia had the lowest satisfaction rate at 47.0%, while the figure was 63.5% for Australia as a whole.

WATER USAGE

Canberrans have a high per capita usage of water when compared with other capital cities in Australia, higher than Melbourne, Sydney, Perth or Adelaide. Only Darwin and Brisbane have a greater usage, however their annual rainfall is almost double that of Canberra.

The National Capital Development Commission found that within an average household 55% of water is used externally and 45% internally. It was also found that 16% was used in the bathroom, while the toilet took a further 14%, and 52% of all water that was used in the garden, about 80% of this was on just the lawn.

Table 14.4 shows selected statistics on water supply and usage.

14.4 WATER STATISTICS

| Item | Units | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Customers | no. | 98 796 | 100 819 | 105 634 | 108 421 | 113 371 |
| Length of mains | km | 2 587 | 2 631 | 2 694 | 2 793 | 2 830 |
| Maximum daily demand ¹ | ML | 483 | 399 | 298 | 378 | 332 |
| Total consumption | ML | 77 261 | 60 048 | 50 160 | 59 388 | 60 572 |

¹ Megalitres equal to 1 million litres.

Source: Annual Report, ACTEW Corporation.

WATER CONSERVATION

In 1994 the ACT's Future Water Supply Strategy was brought in by ACTEW. In part, the strategy is designed to reduce water consumption. One method to achieve this has been to introduce a component of user pays in water bills. In 1993-94 there was a fixed charge of \$216 and no variable charge if usage was below 350 kilolitres. In 1994-95 the fixed charge was \$130 and 29 cents per kilolitre for usage up to 350 kilolitres. For this financial year the fixed charge remains the same and the variable cost is 30 cents per kilolitre. Future plans are to increase the proportion of variable costs in the average water bill.

Over the last two to three years, consumption per capita has been the lowest recorded for the past 25 years. However, water consumption is still related to rainfall, as can be seen in graph 14.5. When rainfall is higher, water usage tends to fall, mainly due to a lesser need for watering lawns and gardens.

14.5 WATER CONSUMPTION



14.6 RAINFALL



Many households in the ACT and Australia still did not use any water conservation methods (45.3% and 54.3% respectively). The three most common ones that were used in the ACT were dual-flush toilets (33.2% of households), repairing dripping taps (29.5%) and using a reduced-flow shower head (28.6%).

The previously shown usage figures would indicate that the dual-flush toilets and reduced-flow shower heads are effective because of the high amount of water used in these facilities. However, the vast majority of

water is used in the garden and it is here that the greatest savings can be made. ACTEW offer several solutions to this problem including changing watering habits and changing the size and composition of gardens and lawns.

Table 14.7 shows water conservation methods that households employed in the ACT and Australia.

14.7 METHODS OF CONSERVING WATER BY HOUSEHOLDS, JUNE 1994

| Methods | Households | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | ACT | Australia |
| Dual-flush toilet | 33.2 | 39.0 |
| Reduced-flow shower head | 28.6 | 21.8 |
| Recycle/reuse water | 12.3 | 13.3 |
| Full loads when washing | 16.8 | 16.1 |
| Shorter showers | 15.9 | 15.7 |
| Repair dripping taps | 29.5 | 23.5 |
| Brick in toilet cistern | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Other | 15.0 | 8.4 |
| Suds saver used | 15.7 | 14.7 |
| No water conservation used | 45.3 | 54.3 |

Source: *Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices, June 1994* (4602.0).

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Australian Housing Survey, 1994, Selected Findings (4181.0).

Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practises, June 1994 (4602.0).

THE CANBERRA REGION

This chapter presents an overview of the Canberra region and the smaller ACT and sub-region (the sub-region) by examining various aspects of their demographic, social and economic situation.

For statistical purposes the Canberra region is a combination of the Australian Capital Territory and South-East New South Wales Statistical Subdivision and is a region in which the South-East Regional Development Council (SERDC) has been focusing on regional planning and economic development issues. It includes the ACT and the following local government area shires and cities as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification: Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma-Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mullwaree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla, Yass and Young. Tumut Shire which is located in the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, but a member of the SERDC, has been excluded from the following analysis for comparability purposes. At 30 June 1995, the Canberra region covered an area of some 54,535 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 484,679 people, representing 7% of the combined ACT and New South Wales land area and 3% of the estimated resident population.

In addition to the ACT, the sub-region incorporates the adjoining New South Wales LGA's of Cooma-Monaro (part), Gunning, Queanbeyan City, Yarrowlumla and Yass Shires, and is an important urban planning area. People living in the sub-region rely predominantly on Canberra-Queanbeyan as the primary service centre. At 30 June 1995 the sub-region covered an area of some 15,920 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 363,259 people, representing 29% of the Canberra region's land area and 75% of its estimated resident population.

The Canberra region is conveniently located between Sydney and Melbourne in the centre of Australia's densely populated south-eastern seaboard. The Canberra region comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip of approximately 270 kilometres consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south-coast area has a humid cool-temperature climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from

Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the region. Canberra-Queanbeyan also serves as the major commercial and community centre of the region having the largest population and employment concentration.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

At 30 June 1995, the estimated resident population of the Canberra region was 484,679, an increase of 27,670 since 30 June 1991 (table 15.1). Despite a growth rate of 6% for the 1991-95 period, there continues to be a decline in its annual average growth rate. The growth rate declined by 48% from 2.3% in 1991 to 1.2% in 1994. The natural rate of increase (excess of births over deaths) continued to remain a positive component in population growth in the Canberra region where in 1994 births exceeded deaths by around 5,120 persons, a net percentage rate increase of 1%.

A similar demographic trend is evident in the sub-region. Its estimated resident population at 30 June 1995 was 363,259, an increase of 20,709 persons since 30 June 1991. While the sub-region has also reported a total growth rate of 6% over the last five years, the average annual growth rate has however declined from 2.4% in 1991 to 1.2% in 1995.

Each of the LGA's within the Canberra region experienced population growth except for Bombala which reported a net population loss of 3.2%. The highest growth rates for the 1991-95 period were recorded in Yarrowlumla (15.3%), Eurobodalla (13.0%), Queanbeyan (11.3%), Yass (9.2%), Bega Valley (7.5%), Snowy River (7.5%) and Mulwaree (7.2%). The ACT had a 5.4% population increase.

Table 15.1 provides a detailed overview of the estimated resident population for the Canberra region and its sub-region.

15.1

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | Change 1991-95 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Statistical areas — 30 June</i> | | | | | | |
| ACT | 288 600 | 293 700 | 298 200 | 300 900 | 304 100 | 15 500 |
| Cooma-Monaro | 9 629 | 9 679 | 9 739 | 9 777 | 9 817 | 188 |
| Gunning | 2 187 | 2 227 | 2 247 | 2 277 | 2 307 | 120 |
| Queanbeyan | 25 214 | 26 064 | 26 714 | 27 458 | 28 073 | 2 859 |
| Yarrowlumla | 7 996 | 8 346 | 8 726 | 9 005 | 9 220 | 1 224 |
| Yass | 8 924 | 9 054 | 9 264 | 9 442 | 9 742 | 818 |
| Total sub-region | 342 550 | 34 070 | 354 890 | 358 859 | 363 259 | 20 709 |
| % change from previous period | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | — |
| Bega Valley | 26 454 | 26 974 | 27 374 | 28 019 | 28 449 | 1 995 |
| Bombala | 3 159 | 3 149 | 3 119 | 3 099 | 3 059 | -100 |
| Boorowa | 2 606 | 2 616 | 2 606 | 2 616 | 2 626 | 20 |
| Crookwell | 4 562 | 4 592 | 4 622 | 4 651 | 4 681 | 119 |
| Eurobodalla | 26 899 | 27 999 | 28 899 | 29 645 | 30 395 | 3 496 |
| Goulburn | 21 991 | 22 071 | 22 121 | 22 147 | 22 177 | 186 |
| Harden | 4 145 | 4 165 | 4 165 | 4 184 | 4 214 | 69 |
| Mulwaree | 5 399 | 5 499 | 5 589 | 5 678 | 5 788 | 389 |
| Snowy River | 5 554 | 5 644 | 5 704 | 5 853 | 5 973 | 419 |
| Tallaganda | 2 540 | 2 590 | 2 630 | 2 650 | 2 680 | 140 |
| Young | 11 150 | 11 210 | 11 250 | 11 308 | 11 378 | 228 |
| Total Canberra region | 457 009 | 465 579 | 472 969 | 478 209 | 484 679 | 27 670 |
| % change from previous period | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | — |

Source: *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas (3205.0): New South Wales 1994 Regional Statistics (1304.1)*.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

The Canberra region has a strong and diverse economy, which is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is expected given the large contribution of the public sector in the ACT economy, its rich agricultural base and its range of high quality tourist, fishing and forestry locations in the coastal and mountain areas. The average weekly earnings and disposable income of households in the Canberra region continues to remain one of the highest in Australia, largely because of the influence of the ACT. The Canberra region has generally had a healthier labour market than the rest of Australia, with lower rates of unemployment, higher workforce participation rates and a shorter median duration of unemployment.

The trend estimate of the number of employed persons in the Canberra region was 237,700 in 1994-95, an increase of 25,700 persons (12.1%) since 1990-91 (table 15.2). The trend estimate of unemployment in the Canberra region was 19,300 in 30 June 1994-95, an increase of 5,500 (40%) since 1990-91. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate reached a high of 8% in 1992-93, but has since fallen to 7.5%.

At 30 June 1995, 77% of the Canberra region's labour force lived in the sub-region. The sub-region had consistently lower rates of unemployment compared with the larger Canberra region, 5.9% and 9.6% respectively (table 15.3). Canberra-Queanbeyan continues to be the main service and employment centre in both the sub-region (accounting for 92% of the

labour force) and the Canberra region (66% of the labour force).

Unemployment rates across various LGA's in the Canberra region varied somewhat in 1994-95. Unemployment rates were highest in Eurobodalla (17.9%), Bega Valley (12.7%), Snowy River (10.4%), and Harden (10%), while unemployment rates were lowest in Gunning (5.7%).

Cooma-Monaro (5.6%), Crookwell (5.2%), Yass (5.2%) and Yarrowlumla (5%). Unemployment rates in the sub-region were less erratic than the Canberra region. ACT and Queanbeyan had an unemployment rate of 7.0% and 7.2% respectively.

15.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS¹, CANBERRA REGION

| | Employed | Unemployed | Labour force | Not in labour force | Unemployment rate | |
|---------|----------|------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Year | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | Participation rate |
| 1990-91 | 212.0 | 13.8 | 225.8 | 103.8 | 6.1 | 68.5 |
| 1991-92 | 210.6 | 16.8 | 227.4 | 110.2 | 7.4 | 67.4 |
| 1992-93 | 226.8 | 19.7 | 246.5 | 106.8 | 8.0 | 69.8 |
| 1993-94 | 231.9 | 18.3 | 250.2 | 113.5 | 7.3 | 68.8 |
| 1994-95 | 237.7 | 19.3 | 256.9 | 116.4 | 7.5 | 68.8 |

¹ Annual averages.

Source: Unpublished labour force data, ABS.

15.3 LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

| Statistical local area | Labour force (June quarter 1995) | Unemployment rate (annual average 1994-95) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| ACT | 169 110 | 7.0 |
| Cooma-Monaro | 4 734 | 5.6 |
| Gunning | 1 115 | 5.7 |
| Queanbeyan | 14 175 | 7.2 |
| Yarrowlumla | 4 757 | 5.0 |
| Yass | 4 552 | 5.2 |
| Total sub-region | 198 443 | 5.9 |
| Bega Valley | 11 928 | 12.7 |
| Bombala | 1 348 | 8.7 |
| Boorowa | 1 111 | 8.5 |
| Crookwell | 2 084 | 5.2 |
| Eurobodalla | 10 686 | 17.9 |
| Goulburn | 9 934 | 7.5 |
| Harden | 1 651 | 10.0 |
| Mulwaree | 2 785 | 6.6 |
| Snowy River | 11 639 | 10.4 |
| Tallaganda | 1 171 | 8.7 |
| Young | 4 769 | 10.0 |
| Total Canberra region | 257 549 | 9.6 |

Source: Small Area Labour Markets, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA).

At 30 June 1995, there were 28,876 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the Canberra region (table 15.4). Just over 57% of these businesses on the ABS Register were small businesses employing less than five people. This was followed by 14% of businesses employing between 5-9 people and 7% employing between 10-19 people.

According to the ABS Business Register, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the Canberra region in June 1995. The government sector continues to be the largest employers in the Canberra region with 80 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more salary and wage earners and 49 employing between 50-59 salary and wage earners.

The traditional economic base of the Canberra region outside the ACT has been mainly primary industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing. However their absolute importance, in terms of the number of people employed in each industry, has declined in recent years as retailing, property and service industries, construction and tourism have become more important.

At 30 June 1995, there were 15,778 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the sub-region, representing almost 55% of all industries located in the Canberra region (table 15.5). Just over 61% of these businesses employed less than five people, followed by 17% employing between 5-9 people and 8% employing between 10-19 people. For the sub-region, there were 78 government administration and defence businesses employing 100 people or more in the sub-region and 39 businesses employing 50-59 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services, Retail trade and Construction reported the highest number of businesses operating in the sub-region in June 1995.

The Canberra-Queanbeyan metropolitan area functions as the regional centre for a growing demand of public and private services, including health, education, retailing and community facilities. Public administration is a major contributor to the establishment of business and employment opportunities in the sub-region because of the dominance of the Commonwealth Government in the ACT. Public administration also generates a large and ongoing demand for private goods and services, including legal services, accounting services and computer services.

15.4

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE CANBERRA REGION BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1995

| ANZSIC Division | n.a. | Employment size | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | | <5 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100+ | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 4 640 | 2 243 | 141 | 74 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 7 137 |
| Mining | — | 61 | 8 | 10 | 4 | — | 2 | 85 |
| Manufacturing | — | 486 | 204 | 108 | 73 | 18 | 11 | 900 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | — | 64 | 8 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 121 |
| Construction | — | 2 210 | 269 | 112 | 48 | 19 | 11 | 2 669 |
| Wholesale trade | — | 773 | 330 | 131 | 47 | 13 | 4 | 1 298 |
| Retail trade | — | 2 603 | 1 071 | 385 | 126 | 35 | 35 | 4 255 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | — | 721 | 496 | 246 | 127 | 33 | 12 | 1 635 |
| Transport storage | — | 815 | 119 | 64 | 28 | 15 | 11 | 1 052 |
| Communication services | — | 57 | 31 | 23 | 20 | 9 | 7 | 147 |
| Finance and insurance | — | 634 | 160 | 99 | 40 | 9 | 4 | 946 |
| Property and business services | — | 2 915 | 494 | 240 | 99 | 33 | 27 | 3 808 |
| Government administration and defence | — | 172 | 43 | 44 | 91 | 49 | 80 | 479 |
| Education | — | 314 | 78 | 102 | 103 | 51 | 9 | 657 |
| Health and community services | — | 1 090 | 359 | 131 | 78 | 30 | 26 | 1 714 |
| Cultural and recreational | — | 401 | 119 | 49 | 31 | 11 | 16 | 627 |
| Personal and other services | — | 987 | 218 | 81 | 41 | 7 | 11 | 1 345 |
| Total | 4 640 | 16 546 | 4 149 | 1 920 | 1 002 | 344 | 275 | 28 876 |

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

15.5

ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATIONS IN THE SUB-REGION BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, JUNE 1995

| ANZSIC Division | n.a. | Employment size | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | | <5 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100+ | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 995 | 530 | 33 | 22 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 589 |
| Mining | — | 22 | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 31 |
| Manufacturing | — | 253 | 126 | 57 | 42 | 9 | 6 | 493 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | — | 22 | 4 | 7 | 7 | — | 4 | 44 |
| Construction | — | 1 358 | 182 | 69 | 39 | 14 | 9 | 1 671 |
| Wholesale trade | — | 466 | 210 | 87 | 33 | 12 | 2 | 810 |
| Retail trade | — | 1 497 | 715 | 279 | 82 | 23 | 27 | 2 623 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | — | 312 | 241 | 140 | 77 | 22 | 9 | 801 |
| Transport storage | — | 429 | 62 | 37 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 564 |
| Communication services | — | 32 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 81 |
| Finance and insurance | — | 489 | 110 | 60 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 708 |
| Property and business services | — | 2 272 | 361 | 197 | 87 | 28 | 23 | 2 968 |
| Government administration and defence | — | 107 | 23 | 33 | 72 | 39 | 78 | 352 |
| Education | — | 199 | 50 | 64 | 75 | 38 | 8 | 434 |
| Health and community services | — | 795 | 269 | 105 | 54 | 15 | 16 | 1 254 |
| Cultural and recreational | — | 261 | 93 | 34 | 28 | 9 | 13 | 438 |
| Personal and other services | — | 638 | 176 | 58 | 29 | 5 | 10 | 916 |
| Total | 995 | 9 682 | 2 672 | 1 263 | 702 | 241 | 223 | 15 778 |

Source: Unpublished data, Business Register Section, ABS.

TOURISM

Tourism has become an important part of the Canberra region's economic growth and development and is expected to create direct employment growth annually. The Canberra region has a diverse and dynamic tourism industry, which includes entertainment, sports and recreation, personal services, restaurants and hotels.

At 30 June 1995, there were 269 accommodation establishments available for tourists in the Canberra region (table 15.6). The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in the Canberra region in 1994-95 was 49.7%, an increase of 1.9 percentage points over the previous 12 months. Takings for these establishments also increased by almost 11% to \$131.4 million.

At 30 June 1995, there were 93 accommodation establishments located in the sub-region, comprising almost 35% of total establishments located in the Canberra region. Takings from these establishments increased by 8.5% to \$88.3 million. The sub-region not only had a higher room occupancy rate (60.6%) than the Canberra region (49.7%), but recorded one of the highest in Australia (57.9%).

15.6

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

| Item | Unit | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|-----------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| SUB-REGION | | | | | | |
| Establishments (at 30 June) | no. | 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 93 |
| Capacity | | | | | | |
| Guest rooms (at 30 June) | no. | 4 955 | 4 890 | 4 852 | 4 853 | 4 943 |
| Bed space (at 30 June) | no. | 14 026 | 13 972 | 14 370 | 14 506 | 14 584 |
| Room occupancy rate | % | 50.7 | 53.5 | 55.8 | 58.9 | 60.6 |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 69.8 | 73.4 | 76.3 | 81.4 | 88.3 |
| CANBERRA REGION | | | | | | |
| Establishments (at 30 June) | no. | 260 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 269 |
| Capacity | | | | | | |
| Guest rooms (at 30 June) | no. | 8 796 | 8 822 | 8 811 | 8 881 | 9 062 |
| Bed space (at 30 June) | no. | 27 440 | 27 538 | 27 940 | 28 359 | 28 656 |
| Room occupancy rate | % | 45.3 | 45.3 | 46.6 | 47.8 | 49.7 |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 109.3 | 110.4 | 114.6 | 118.6 | 131.4 |

Source: Unpublished tourist accommodation data, ABS.

RETAIL CENSUS

The 1991-92 Retail Census revealed that there were 4,916 retail locations operating in the Canberra region as at 30 June 1992, 58% of which were located in the sub-region (table 15.7).

Shopfront retail turnover in the Canberra region was reported to be \$3,017.6 million, or approximately \$5,792 per person resident in the Canberra region as at 30 June 1992. This compares to a reported \$2,083 million in the sub-region, or approximately \$5,967 per person as at 30 June 1992.

Of the 32,622 persons employed in the shopfront retailing establishments in the Canberra region, almost 67% were employed by establishments operating in the sub-region. The most significant establishments that support the sub-region retail industry were food retailing, department stores, hospitality and services, household good retailing and clothing and soft-good retailing.

15.7

RETAIL SERVICES CENSUS, CANBERRA REGION, 1991-92

| Item | Unit | Sub-region | Canberra region |
|------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------|
| Total locations (at 30 June) | no. | 2 846 | 4 916 |
| Employment (at 30 June) | no. | 21 734 | 32 622 |
| Wages and salaries | \$m | 236.8 | 335.9 |
| Turnover | \$m | 2 083.2 | 3 017.6 |

Source: *Regional Statistics, NSW (1304.1); Retailing in NSW (8623.1)*.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS

At 30 June 1992, there were 618 manufacturing establishments in the Canberra region, compared with 408 in the sub-region (table 15.8). Consistent with Canberra-Queanbeyan being the industry and service centre in the Canberra region, where it is able to attract suitable manufacturing firms, the sub-region had a much higher proportion of manufacturing establishments (66%), employment (66%), wages and salaries (72%) and industry turnover (66%) than the Canberra region.

15.8

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION 1991-92

| Item | Unit | Sub-region | Canberra region |
|------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------|
| Total locations (at 30 June) | no. | 408 | 618 |
| Employment (at 30 June) | '000 | 4.9 | 7.4 |
| Wages and salaries | \$m | 131 | 182 |
| Turnover | \$m | 618 | 939 |

Source: *Regional Statistics, NSW (1304.1); Retailing in NSW (8623.1)*.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

During 1994-95 there were 5,154 residential dwelling units approved in the Canberra region, a decrease of 1,897 (26.9%) from 1993-94 (table 15.9). The majority of this decline occurred in the sub-region where residential dwelling units approvals declined by 1,613 (33.0%) to 3,281 in 1994-95. The value of building approvals in the Canberra region was \$973.2 million in 1994-95, down \$111.8 million (10.2%) from the previous year. This decline was entirely due to the decline in residential building approvals in the sub-region.

15.9

BUILDING APPROVALS AND COMMENCEMENTS, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION

| | Dwelling units approved | New residential | Building approvals | | | Building commencements | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | Alterations and additions | Non-residential building | Value of building approved | New houses | Other | Total |
| | | no. | \$m | \$m | \$m | no. | no. | no. |
| SUB-REGION | | | | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 2 741 | 256.3 | 44.6 | 296.5 | 597.4 | 1 499 | 1 191 | 2 690 |
| 1991-92 | 4 660 | 411.2 | 59.9 | 227.8 | 698.9 | 2 539 | 1 772 | 4 311 |
| 1992-93 | 5 378 | 441.3 | 62.9 | 223.2 | 693.5 | 3 026 | 2 243 | 5 269 |
| 1993-94 | 4 894 | 457.6 | 72.6 | 298.7 | 828.9 | 2 382 | 2 614 | 4 996 |
| 1994-95 | 3 281 | 335.1 | 69.6 | 297.4 | 702.1 | 2 125 | 1 350 | 3 475 |
| CANBERRA REGION | | | | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 4 805 | 420.3 | 64.5 | 363.3 | 848.2 | 2 819 | 1 671 | 4 490 |
| 1991-92 | 7 156 | 617.7 | 82.7 | 270.9 | 671.3 | 4 163 | 2 369 | 6 532 |
| 1992-93 | 7 993 | 676.2 | 84.2 | 256.3 | 982.9 | 4 687 | 2 733 | 7 420 |
| 1993-94 | 7 051 | 659.6 | 95.9 | 329.4 | 1 085.0 | 4 157 | 3 123 | 7 280 |
| 1994-95 | 5 154 | 510.6 | 95.1 | 367.4 | 973.2 | 3 115 | 1 628 | 4 743 |

Source: Unpublished building data, ABS.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agricultural Census figures at 31 March 1995 show that there were 4,554 farming establishments operating in the Canberra region, covering a total area of 2,253 hectares (table 15.10). This compares to 1,258 farming establishments operating in the sub-region, covering a total area of 835.727 hectares.

The Canberra region provides an ideal climate, terrain and vegetation for breeding and grazing of livestock. At 31 March 1995, sheep grazing and fine wool production continued to be the main livestock activity in the Canberra region. The Canberra region's flock number stood at 6.7 million sheep, compared to 2.1 million sheep in the sub-region. Beef cattle is the second largest livestock activity in the Canberra region, with the herd size of 492,000 at 31 March 1995. The sub-region had a herd size of 119,000. Dairying, which is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the Canberra region, and pig raising are also clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry in the Canberra region and the sub-region.

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in the Canberra region. Due to record low rainfalls in August and September 1994, the area sown to wheat for grain at 31 March 1995 fell by 11% to 35,915 hectares. Poor seasonal growing conditions produced a 73.8% fall in yield to 34,890 tonnes. Other cereal crops for grain in the Canberra region were oats, triticale and barley, having a combined production of 30,073 tonnes. Oats is the principal cereal grown in the sub-region. While the total area sown to oats at 31 March 1995 increased by 25.2% to 4,029 hectares, grain harvested fell by 41.5% to 2,744 tonnes in the sub-region.

The major fruit crops in the Canberra region are citrus, pome and stone fruit. At 31 March 1995 total production of orchard trees in the Canberra region amounted to 7,279 tonnes, a decrease of 36.4% on the previous

12 months. This compares to an increase in production of 180% in the sub-region, the increase partly attributable to a 17.5% increase in land utilisation.

At 31 March 1995 the area sown to vegetables in the Canberra region decreased by 13.8% to 362 hectares, while total production increased by 14.1% on the previous season. The sub-region experienced a similar trend to the Canberra region.

15.10

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS, CANBERRA REGION AND SUB-REGION AT 31 MARCH

| | Unit | Sub-region | Canberra region | Sub-region | Canberra region |
|--|--------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | | | 1994 | 1995 |
| Number of establishments | no. | 1 236 | 4 550 | 1 258 | 4 554 |
| Total area of establishments | hect. | 818 152 | 2 763 960 | 835 727 | 2 767 253 |
| Land utilisation: | | | | | |
| Crops (excl. pastures and grasses) | hect. | 7 898 | 108 845 | 8 719 | 109 551 |
| Hay | hect. | 4 967 | 21 643 | 2 566 | 10 647 |
| Cereals for grain | | | | | |
| Barley | hect. | 132 | 2 729 | 117 | 2 472 |
| Oats | hect. | 3 014 | 23 472 | 4 029 | 25 311 |
| Triticale | hect. | 298 | 6 975 | 431 | 8 177 |
| Wheat | hect. | 839 | 40 370 | 950 | 35 915 |
| Vegetables | hect. | 82 | 419 | 78 | 362 |
| Orchard trees | hect. | 40 | 3 086 | 47 | 3 007 |
| Grapes | hect. | 33 | 180 | 35 | 190 |
| Production | | | | | |
| Hay | tonne | 20 735 | 85 305 | 8 612 | 30 957 |
| Cereals for grain | | | | | |
| Barley | tonne | 320 | 6 320 | 69 | 2 158 |
| Oats | tonne | 4 693 | 42 275 | 2 744 | 17 435 |
| Triticale | tonne | 298 | 18 838 | 676 | 10 480 |
| Wheat | tonne | 1 036 | 133 292 | 941 | 34 890 |
| Vegetables | tonne | 319 | 4 704 | 344 | 5 164 |
| Orchard trees | tonne | 80 | 11 455 | 224 | 7 279 |
| Grapes | tonne | 61 | 684 | 126 | 661 |
| Livestock numbers | | | | | |
| Sheep and lambs | no. | 2 134 863 | 7 354 539 | 2 077 274 | 6 736 866 |
| Cattle for meat | no. | 135 240 | 536 748 | 119 186 | 491 723 |
| Cattle for milk | no. | 626 | 41 042 | 636 | 42 042 |
| Pigs | no. | 13 784 | 64 442 | 12 892 | 65 648 |
| Wool (sheep and lambs shorn) | tonne | 7 685 | 35 207 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Gross value of agricultural production | \$'000 | 86 182 | 428 065 | n.a. | n.a. |

Source: Unpublished agricultural data, ABS.

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Unpublished building data — Building Approvals Section, ABS.

Unpublished manufacturing data — Manufacturing Section, ABS.

CHAPTER 16

ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

16.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

| Item | Unit | Date or period | ACT | Australia | ACT percentage |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| Area | sq. kms | 6 August 1991 | 2 367 | 7 682 300 | 0.03 |
| Demography | | | | | |
| Estimated resident population(a) | '000 | June qtr 1995 | 304.1 | 18054 | 1.7 |
| Rate of population growth(a) | % | Year to June 1995 | 1.08 | 1.21 | .. |
| Births registered(b) | no. | 1994 | 4 461 | 258 051 | 1.7 |
| Deaths registered(c) | no. | 1994 | 1 222 | 126 692 | 1 |
| Marriages registered(d) | no. | 1994 | 1 661 | 111 174 | 1.5 |
| Divorces(d) | no. | 1994 | 931 | 48 256 | 1.9 |
| Permanent settlers(e) | no. | 1994-95 | 1 001 | 87 430 | 1.1 |
| Employment and wages | | | | | |
| Labour force — annual average(f) | '000 | 1994-95 | 166.5 | 8886.1 | 1.9 |
| Unemployment rate(f) | % | 1994-95 | 7.2 | 8.9 | .. |
| Participation rate(f) | % | 1994-95 | 72.6 | 63.3 | .. |
| Employed wage and salary earners(g) | | | | | |
| Private | '000 | March 1995 | 55.9 | 4 429 | 1.3 |
| Public | '000 | March 1995 | 74.1 | 1 583 | 4.7 |
| Mean weekly earnings in all jobs(h) | | | | | |
| Males | \$ | August 1995 | 779 | 673 | .. |
| Females | \$ | August 1995 | 638 | 550 | .. |
| Industrial disputes(i) | | | | | |
| Working days lost | '000 | 1995 | 1.2 | 548 | 0.2 |
| Trade union membership(j) | '000 | 30 June 1995 | 43.6 | 2 440 | 2.1 |
| Social | | | | | |
| Age pensioners(k) | '000 | 30 June 1995 | 11.9 | 1 579 | 0.8 |
| Disability support pensioners(k) | '000 | 30 June 1995 | 4 | 464 | 0.9 |
| Sole parents pensioners(k) | '000 | 30 June 1995 | 4.6 | 325 | 1.4 |
| Basic family payments(k) | '000 | 30 June 1995 | 52.4 | 3 486 | 1.5 |
| Persons on Jobsearch/Newstart(k) | '000 | 30 June 1995 | 9.7 | 823 | 1.2 |
| Nursing homes(l) | | | | | |
| Government | beds | 15 July 1995 | 86 | 11 644 | 0.7 |
| Private | beds | 15 July 1995 | 433 | 63 046 | 0.7 |
| Total residents | no. | 15 July 1995 | 519 | 74 690 | 0.7 |
| Hostels (incl. respite)(l) | beds | 15 July 1995 | 743 | 59 902 | 1.2 |
| Medicare services(l) | | | | | |
| General practitioner | '000 | 1994-95 | 1249 | 85 070 | 1.5 |
| Specialist and other | '000 | 1994-95 | 232 | 17 469 | 1.3 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Student enrolment | | | | | |
| Government(m) | '000 | 1995 | 40.1 | 2 208 | 1.8 |
| Non government schools(m) | '000 | 1995 | 21 | 902 | 2.3 |
| Technical and further education(n) | '000 | 1994 | 17.2 | 1 694 | 1 |
| Higher education(o) | '000 | 1995 | 20 | 604 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing(q) | | | | | |
| Persons employed | '000 | 1993-94 | 4.2 | 923 | 0.5 |
| Wages and salaries paid | \$m | 1993-94 | 125 | 28 309 | 0.4 |

(a) Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

(b) Births, Australia (3301.0).

(c) Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

(d) Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0).

(e) Migration, Australia (3412.0).

(f) Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

(g) Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0).

(h) Weekly Earnings of Employees, Australia (6310.0.40.001).

(i) Industrial Disputes, Australia (6321.0).

(j) Trade Union Membership, Australia (6323.0.40.001).

(k) Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, 1995, Department of Social Security.

(l) Department of Human Services and Health.

(m) A Data File on ACT Students, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau.

(n) Selected Vocational Statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(o) Selected Higher Education Statistics, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(q) Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8201.0).

...continued

16.1 ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA — *continued*

| Item | Unit | Date or period | ACT | Australia | ACT percentage |
|---|------|----------------|--------|-----------|----------------|
| Building(s) | | | | | |
| New residential building — dwelling units | | | | | |
| Commenced | no. | 1994-95 | 1523 | 114 562 | 1.3 |
| Completed | no. | 1994-95 | 1639 | 120 725 | 1.4 |
| Value of all buildings | | | | | |
| Commenced | \$m | 1994-95 | 633 | 27678.3 | 2.3 |
| Completed | \$m | 1994-95 | 824.4 | 26831.1 | 3.1 |
| Transport | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles on register(t)(u) | '000 | May 1995 | 208.7 | 10 651 | 2 |
| New motor vehicles registered(v)(u) | '000 | 1994-95 | 12 | 639 | 1.9 |
| Road fatalities(w) | no. | 1995 | 15 | 2 015 | 0.7 |
| Retail trade | | | | | |
| Retail turnover(x) | \$m | 1994-95 | 2135.4 | 112244.6 | 1.9 |
| Tourist accommodation(y) | | | | | |
| Licensed hotels, motels, etc. with facilities | | | | | |
| Number of establishments | no. | June 1995 | 44 | 4 839 | 0.9 |
| Guest rooms available | no. | June 1995 | 3593 | 167 752 | 2.1 |
| Room occupancy rate | % | 1994-95 | 65.4 | 56.1 | .. |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 1994-95 | 75.4 | 756.1 | 10 |
| Holiday flat and units | | | | | |
| Letting entities | no. | June 1995 | 17 | 1 582 | 1.1 |
| Units occupancy rate | % | 1994-95 | 70.5 | 45 | .. |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 1994-95 | 14.9 | 98 | 15.2 |
| Caravan parks | | | | | |
| Establishments | no. | June 1995 | 5 | 2 701 | 0.2 |
| Site occupancy rate | % | 1994-95 | 41 | 43.2 | .. |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 1994-95 | 2.9 | 106.4 | 2.7 |
| Economy | | | | | |
| Business locations(z) | no. | June 1995 | 12081 | 937 883 | 1.3 |
| Gross domestic product(aa) | \$m | 1994-95 | 9433 | 453564 | 2.1 |
| GDP per capita(aa) | \$ | 1994-95 | 31017 | 25123 | .. |
| Private final consumption expenditure(aa) | \$m | 1994-95 | 5371 | 284256 | 1.9 |
| Private gross fixed capital expenditure(aa) | \$m | 1994-95 | 953 | 76636 | 1.2 |
| Average weekly household expenditure(ab) | \$ | 1993-94 | 1071 | 811.7 | .. |
| Lending commitments | | | | | |
| Housing finance(ac)(ad) | \$m | 1994-95 | 1025 | 45 784 | 2.2 |
| Personal finance(ae) | \$m | 1994-95 | 507 | 28514 | 1.8 |
| Commercial finance(af) | \$m | 1994-95 | 1009 | 104331 | 1 |
| Lease finance(ag) | \$m | 1994-95 | 97 | 6572 | 1.5 |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Cattle and calves(ah) | '000 | 1994-95 | 12.8 | 8269.3 | 0.15 |
| Sheep and lamb(ah) | '000 | 1994-95 | 77.7 | 31509.9 | 0.25 |
| Value of production(ai) | | | | | |
| Crops | \$m | 1994-95 | 3.7 | 10786.7 | 0.03 |
| Livestock | \$m | 1994-95 | 2 | 6271.4 | 0.03 |
| Livestock products (incl. wool and milk) | \$m | 1994-95 | 6.2 | 6109.6 | 0.1 |

(s) *Building Activity, Australia* (8752.0.40.001).

(t) *Motor Vehicles, Australia* (9311.0).

(u) Excludes motor cycles and other vehicles.

(v) *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9301.0).

(w) *Road Fatalities, Australia*, Federal Office of Road Safety.

(x) *Retail Trade* (8501.0).

(y) *Tourist Accommodation, ACT* (8635.8); *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

(z) *Business Register, ABS*.

(aa) *Australian National Accounts — State Accounts*, (5242.0).

(ab) *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia* (6533.0).

(ac) *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (5609.0).

(ad) Excludes alterations and additions.

(ae) *Personal Finance, Australia* (5642.0.40.002).

(af) *Commercial Finance, Australia* (5643.0.40.002).

(ag) *Lease Finance, Australia* (5643.0.40.002).

(ah) *Livestock Products* (7215.0).

(ai) *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (7501.0).

CHAPTER 17**ACT HISTORICAL SERIES****17.1** SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

| Year | Bank deposits | Lending activity — all lenders ¹ | | | |
|---------|---------------|---|----------|------------|-------|
| | | Housing for owner occupation | Personal | Commercial | Lease |
| 1985-86 | .. | .. | 351 | 979 | 84 |
| 1986-87 | .. | .. | 351 | 665 | 73 |
| 1987-88 | .. | .. | 383 | 1 604 | 86 |
| 1988-89 | .. | .. | 368 | 969 | 123 |
| 1989-90 | 2 231 | 400 | 348 | 1 025 | 161 |
| 1990-91 | 2 831 | 542 | 368 | 1 008 | 67 |
| 1991-92 | 2 757 | 775 | 418 | 1 057 | 88 |
| 1992-93 | 3 233 | 1 099 | 454 | 979 | 74 |
| 1993-94 | 3 246 | 1 315 | 506 | 1 129 | 114 |
| 1994-95 | 4 197 | 1 025 | 507 | 1 009 | 97 |

¹ Lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, it does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

17.2 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

| | Total outlays | Total revenue | Total financing | Total deficit | Net financing requirement |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | \$m |
| 1989-90 | 993 | 1010 | -17 | -65 | -23 |
| 1990-91 | 1202 | 1153 | 48 | -6 | 25 |
| 1991-92 | 1188 | 1199 | -11 | -60 | 38 |
| 1992-93 | 1259 | 1243 | 16 | -36 | -19 |
| 1993-94 | 1220 | 1178 | 42 | -9 | 8 |
| 1994-95 | 1278 | 1191 | 87 | 34 | 12 |

17.3

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

| | At 30 April | At 4 April | 1911 | 1921 | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 ¹ | 1971 | 1976 | At 30 June | 1981 | 1986 | At 6 August |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|------|-------------|
| Persons | 1 714 | 2 572 | 8 947 | 16 905 | 30 315 | 58 828 | 96 013 | 144 063 | 197 622 | 221 609 | 249 407 | 279 396 | | | |
| Males | 992 | 1 567 | 4 805 | 9 092 | 16 229 | 30 858 | 49 977 | 73 589 | 100 103 | 110 415 | 125 134 | 138 789 | | | |
| Females | 722 | 1 005 | 4 142 | 7 813 | 14 086 | 27 970 | 46 036 | 70 474 | 97 519 | 111 194 | 124 273 | 140 607 | | | |
| Male to female ratio ² | 137.4 | 155.9 | 116.0 | 116.37 | 115.21 | 110.33 | 108.56 | 104.42 | 102.65 | 99.3 | 100.69 | 98.71 | | | |
| Age distribution ³ (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-9 | 360 | 619 | 1 922 | 3 106 | 7 335 | 14 662 | 22 724 | 32 375 | 43 006 | 43 474 | 42 060 | 44 275 | | | |
| 10-19 | 375 | 494 | 1 593 | 2 757 | 3 999 | 10 341 | 18 627 | 27 554 | 36 980 | 41 092 | 46 668 | 49 612 | | | |
| 20-29 | 294 | 460 | 1 478 | 3 377 | 5 857 | 9 400 | 16 954 | 29 785 | 40 633 | 39 291 | 44 568 | 49 487 | | | |
| 30-39 | 228 | 432 | 1 634 | 2 751 | 5 527 | 10 608 | 14 279 | 20 460 | 31 436 | 40 859 | 46 591 | 47 452 | | | |
| 40-49 | 174 | 274 | 1 276 | 2 152 | 3 616 | 7 163 | 12 474 | 17 352 | 20 574 | 24 127 | 31 083 | 41 883 | | | |
| 50-59 | 142 | 159 | 640 | 1 679 | 2 288 | 3 714 | 6 465 | 9 852 | 14 745 | 17 754 | 18 363 | 21 797 | | | |
| 60-69 | 81 | 106 | 294 | 677 | 1 230 | 1 957 | 2 862 | 4 260 | 6 545 | 9 470 | 12 259 | 14 316 | | | |
| 70 and over | 44 | 36 | 110 | 276 | 463 | 983 | 1 628 | 2 425 | 3 701 | 5 542 | 7 815 | 10 574 | | | |
| Unspecified | 16 | n.a. | n.a. | 130 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| Religion Christian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglican | .. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 54 867 | 60 627 | | |
| Baptist | .. | 9 | 114 | 185 | 298 | 687 | 1 146 | 1 645 | 1 873 | 2 058 | 2 312 | 3 559 | | | |
| Catholic | 667 | 700 | 2 214 | 4 404 | 9 337 | 18 647 | 31 295 | 46 456 | 58 084 | 67 591 | 75 021 | 85 897 | | | |
| Churches of Christ ⁴ | 2 | 2 | 31 | 49 | 108 | 393 | 652 | 807 | 799 | 735 | 690 | 783 | | | |
| Church of England | 667 | 1 373 | 3 785 | 7 091 | 11 579 | 20 307 | 31 157 | 41 198 | 48 926 | 52 934 | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| Christian Scientist | n.a. | 1 | 20 | 34 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| Congregational | 1 | 11 | 34 | 72 | 185 | 270 | 431 | 516 | 588 | 161 | 141 | n.a. | | | |
| Methodist | 118 | 159 | 678 | 1 356 | 1 807 | 3 380 | 5 233 | 7 577 | 8 167 | 4 282 | n.a. | n.a. | | | |
| Presbyterian ⁵ | 188 | 262 | 1 013 | 1 944 | 3 006 | 5 384 | 8 604 | 11 202 | 11 974 | 9 418 | 8 957 | 11 225 | | | |
| Protestant (undefined) | 22 | 3 | 68 | 69 | 190 | 343 | 577 | 1 622 | 1 930 | 2 563 | 2 295 | n.a. | | | |
| Salvation Army | — | 2 | 32 | 26 | 56 | 121 | 236 | 428 | 486 | 807 | 933 | 891 | | | |
| Uniting Church | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 8 214 | 13 195 | 16 169 | | | |
| Other | 1 | 7 | 37 | 88 | 1 047 | 3 022 | 5 381 | 8 965 | 13 427 | 15 534 | 20 984 | 18 427 | | | |
| Total | 1 666 | 2 529 | 8 026 | 15 318 | 27 613 | 52 554 | 84 712 | 120 416 | 146 256 | 164 297 | 177 100 | 197 578 | | | |
| Non-Christian | 1 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 88 | 303 | 389 | 735 | 1 437 | 2 812 | 4 960 | 7 309 | | | |
| Indefinite | 2 | 8 | 13 | 39 | 33 | 77 | 258 | 376 | 869 | 904 | 997 | 773 | | | |
| No religion ⁶ | 2 | 1 | 21 | 143 | 221 | 536 | 3 066 | 13 763 | 23 318 | 30 681 | 39 193 | 45 511 | | | |
| Not stated | 20 | 2 | 878 | 1 378 | 2 360 | 5 358 | 7 588 | 8 773 | 25 742 | 22 915 | 27 024 | 28 225 | | | |

For footnotes see end of table

17.3

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS — continued

| | At 30 April | At 4 April | At 30 June | | | | | | | | At 6 August | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 ¹ | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years of age | n.a. | n.a. | 2 776 | 4 267 | 9 530 | 20 651 | 31 808 | 46 702 | 61 932 | 65 172 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 15 years and over | n.a. | n.a. | 2 134 | 4 292 | 5 613 | 10 264 | 19 044 | 26 621 | 35 684 | 43 641 | 57 772 | 71 996 |
| Total | 1 134 | 1 559 | 4 910 | 8 559 | 15 143 | 30 915 | 50 852 | 73 323 | 97 616 | 108 813 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Married | 7509 | 7957 | 73739 | 7637 | 13 880 | 25 570 | 41 323 | 64 945 | 79 493 | 96 192 | 104 074 | 113 800 |
| Separated not divorced | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 276 | 511 | 847 | 1 194 | 2 692 | 4 194 | n.a. | 6 295 |
| Divorced | 2 | 1 | 21 | 119 | 221 | 384 | 741 | 1 245 | 3 274 | 6 486 | n.a. | 11 757 |
| Widowed | 67 | 54 | 227 | 554 | 794 | 1 448 | 2 253 | 3 356 | 4 547 | 5 924 | n.a. | 8 164 |
| Not stated | 2 | 1 | 40 | 68 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Birthplace | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1 498 | 2 112 | 7 546 | 14 941 | 23 848 | 43 133 | 70 588 | 107 429 | 151 196 | 167 900 | 188 115 | 208 280 |
| New Zealand | 4 | 27 | 98 | 181 | 237 | 449 | 775 | 1 232 | 1 704 | 2 336 | 2 982 | 747 |
| United Kingdom and Ireland | 161 | 385 | 1 160 | 1 542 | 2 627 | 5 662 | 9 829 | 14 320 | 17 846 | 18 853 | 19 437 | 19 910 |
| Netherlands | — | — | — | 2 | 377 | 1 161 | 1 470 | 1 679 | 1 804 | 1 714 | 1 620 | 1 639 |
| Germany | 3 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 31 | 1 512 | 2 051 | 2 421 | 2 785 | 2 698 | 2 809 | 2 749 |
| Italy | — | — | 16 | 26 | 66 | 1 276 | 1 876 | 2 470 | 2 697 | 2 772 | 2 721 | 2 727 |
| Other Europe | 1 | 12 | 51 | 93 | 2 716 | 4 375 | 6 889 | 9 960 | 11 946 | 12 114 | 12 593 | 12 896 |
| Asia | 5 | 16 | 21 | 32 | 208 | 650 | 1 181 | 2 245 | 3 975 | 6 379 | 9 781 | 13 466 |
| Other | 5 | 13 | 51 | 77 | 205 | 610 | 1 354 | 2 307 | 3 664 | 4 825 | 6 197 | 13 596 |
| Not stated | 37 | — | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2 012 | 3 152 | 5 421 |

¹ Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census.

² Number of males per 100 females.

³ Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.

⁴ Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'.

⁵ Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'.

⁶ Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'.

⁷ From 1911 to 1947, includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

17.4

CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY)

| Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area | 1986 ¹ | 1991 ² | 1995 ^p |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| CANBERRA CENTRAL SUB-DIVISION | | | |
| Acton | 1 367 | 2 330 | 1 750 |
| Ainslie | 4 632 | 4 634 | 4 628 |
| Barton | 1 051 | 862 | 645 |
| Braddon | 2 564 | 2 430 | 1 921 |
| Campbell | 3 290 | 3 253 | 3 055 |
| City | 123 | 297 | 365 |
| Deakin | 2 717 | 2 633 | 2 659 |
| Dickson | 2 199 | 2 056 | 1 894 |
| Downer | 3 741 | 3 523 | 3 361 |
| Duntroon | 1 121 | 1 889 | 1 950 |
| Forrest | 1 292 | 1 375 | 1 204 |
| Fyshwick | 70 | 61 | 75 |
| Griffith | 3 067 | 3 372 | 3 293 |
| Hackett | 3 216 | 3 050 | 2 995 |
| Kingston | 1 106 | 1 386 | 1 621 |
| Lyneham | 2 530 | 4 245 | 4 190 |
| Narrabundah | 5 413 | 5 273 | 5 362 |
| O'Connor | 4 962 | 4 875 | 4 766 |
| Parkes | 10 | 9 | 27 |
| Red Hill | 3 050 | 3 056 | 3 151 |
| Reid | 1 535 | 1 604 | 1 663 |
| Russell | — | 6 | 5 |
| Turner | 1 902 | 2 087 | 2 013 |
| Watson | 3 754 | 3 836 | 3 515 |
| Yarralumla | 2 867 | 2 911 | 2 846 |
| <i>Total Canberra Central</i> | <i>57 585</i> | <i>61 047</i> | <i>58 954</i> |
| BELCONNEN SUB-DIVISION | | | |
| Aranda | 2 855 | 2 657 | 2 658 |
| Belconnen Town Centre | 1 113 | 2 141 | 2 706 |
| Bruce | 951 | 2 045 | 2 214 |
| Charnwood | 3 588 | 3 643 | 3 549 |
| Cook | 3 169 | 3 058 | 3 105 |
| Dunlop | — | — | 307 |
| Evatt | 6 328 | 6 360 | 6 461 |
| Florey | 2 143 | 5 440 | 5 738 |
| Flynn | 4 338 | 4 143 | 3 597 |
| Fraser | 2 617 | 2 584 | 2 590 |
| Giralang | 3 911 | 4 031 | 4 072 |
| Hawker | 3 150 | 3 274 | 3 125 |
| Higgins | 3 806 | 3 628 | 3 572 |
| Holt | 4 485 | 4 349 | 4 592 |
| Kaleen | 8 198 | 8 690 | 8 742 |
| Latham | 4 455 | 4 310 | 4 300 |
| McKellar | 2 663 | 2 973 | 3 128 |
| Macgregor | 4 412 | 4 271 | 4 180 |
| Macquarie | 2 422 | 2 633 | 2 601 |
| Melba | 4 344 | 3 422 | 3 704 |
| Page | 2 547 | 2 582 | 2 733 |
| Scullin | 3 296 | 3 167 | 2 961 |
| Spence | 3 256 | 3 082 | 2 969 |
| Weetangera | 3 111 | 2 940 | 2 971 |
| Belconnen SSD balance | 79 | 74 | 73 |
| <i>Total Belconnen</i> | <i>81 237</i> | <i>85 497</i> | <i>87 008</i> |

For footnotes see end of table.

17.4

CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — *continued*

| Statistical sub-division/ Statistical local area | 1986 ¹ | 1991 ² | 1995 ^p |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| WODEN VALLEY SUB-DIVISION | | | |
| Chifley | 2 712 | 2 539 | 2 336 |
| Curtin | 5 706 | 5 402 | 5 304 |
| Farrer | 3 846 | 3 701 | 3 764 |
| Garran | 3 519 | 3 370 | 2 915 |
| Hughes | 3 056 | 2 921 | 2 930 |
| Isaacs | | 2 426 | 2 934 |
| Lyons | 3 090 | 2 842 | 2 697 |
| Mawson | 2 862 | 2 901 | 2 782 |
| O'Malley | 161 | 635 | 825 |
| Pearce | 2 802 | 2 510 | 2 496 |
| Phillip | 416 | 1 066 | 1 785 |
| Torrens | 2 517 | 2 398 | 2 358 |
| <i>Total Woden Valley</i> | <i>30 687</i> | <i>32 611</i> | <i>33 126</i> |
| WESTON CREEK SUB-DIVISION | | | |
| Chapman | 3 300 | 3 135 | 3 135 |
| Duffy | 3 750 | 3 549 | 3 442 |
| Fisher | 3 520 | 3 286 | 3 375 |
| Holder | 3 320 | 3 078 | 3 000 |
| Rivett | 4 004 | 3 729 | 3 544 |
| Stirling | 2 137 | 2 331 | 2 300 |
| Waramanga | 3 014 | 2 926 | 2 700 |
| Weston | 3 838 | 3 648 | 3 526 |
| Weston Creek SSD balance | 96 | 34 | 36 |
| <i>Total Weston Creek</i> | <i>26 979</i> | <i>25 716</i> | <i>25 058</i> |
| TUGGERANONG SUB-DIVISION | | | |
| Banks ³ | — | — | 3 170 |
| Bonython | — | 2 317 | 3 357 |
| Calwell | 6 | 5 349 | 5 953 |
| Chisholm | 4 590 | 6 071 | 6 297 |
| Conder ³ | — | — | 2 537 |
| Fadden | 2 929 | 3 317 | 3 778 |
| Gilmore | 696 | 3 158 | 3 349 |
| Gordon | — | 713 | 5 756 |
| Gowrie | 3 753 | 3 789 | 3 746 |
| Greenway | — | 401 | 932 |
| Isabella Plains | 728 | 4 283 | 4 795 |
| Kambah | 17 312 | 17 590 | 18 104 |
| Macarthur | 1 304 | 1 453 | 1 730 |
| Monash | 3 390 | 4 009 | 5 804 |
| Oxley | 1 540 | 2 123 | 2 161 |
| Richardson | 3 496 | 3 509 | 3 646 |
| Theodore | — | 3 653 | 4 029 |
| Wanniassa | 9 667 | 9 745 | 9 408 |
| Tuggeranong SSD balance | 68 | 109 | 123 |
| <i>Total Tuggeranong</i> | <i>49 479</i> | <i>71 589</i> | <i>88 675</i> |

For footnotes see end of table.

17.4 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) *continued*

Statistical sub-division/
Statistical local area

| | 1986 ¹ | 1991 ² | 1995 ^p |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | OUTER CANBERRA SUB-DIVISION | | |
| Amaroo | — | — | 307 |
| Gungahlin balance ⁴ | 78 | 77 | 61 |
| Hall | 289 | 306 | 377 |
| Harman | 343 | 359 | 232 |
| Hume | 15 | 12 | 13 |
| Jerrabomberra ⁵ | 184 | 30 | 38 |
| Kowen | 40 | 48 | 47 |
| Majura | 425 | 340 | 349 |
| Mitchell | — | 6 | 5 |
| Ngunnawal | — | — | 2 943 |
| Nicholls | — | — | 883 |
| Oaks Estate | 310 | 302 | 340 |
| Palmerston | .. | .. | 4 627 |
| Pialligo | 125 | 103 | 128 |
| Stromlo | 212 | 233 | 105 |
| Symonston ⁶ | 449 | 628 | 458 |
| Total Outer Canberra | 2 470 | 2 444 | 10 913 |
| Remainder of ACT ⁶ | 342 | 418 | 391 |
| Total ACT⁶ | 248 783 | 279 322 | 304 125 |

¹ Final data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

² Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.

³ Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992.

⁴ Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991.

⁵ Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston.

⁶ Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (3207.8); 1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (2730.8)*

17.5

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

| Year | Population at 30 June | | | Year ended 30 June | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Natural increase | Net migration | Total increase | Rate of growth |
| | no. | no. | no. | % ¹ | % ² | '000 ³ | % ⁴ |
| 1911 | 1 777 | 1 011 | 766 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1912 | 2 056 | 1 112 | 944 | .. | .. | .. | 15.70 |
| 1913 | 2 545 | 1 570 | 975 | .. | .. | .. | 23.78 |
| 1914 | 2 780 | 1 740 | 1 040 | .. | .. | .. | 9.23 |
| 1915 | 2 586 | 1 572 | 1 014 | .. | .. | .. | -6.98 |
| 1916 | 2 730 | 1 596 | 1 134 | .. | .. | .. | 5.57 |
| 1917 | 2 556 | 1 427 | 1 129 | .. | .. | .. | -6.37 |
| 1918 | 2 473 | 1 356 | 1 117 | .. | .. | .. | -3.25 |
| 1919 | 2 357 | 1 298 | 1 059 | .. | .. | .. | -4.69 |
| 1920 | 2 222 | 1 237 | 985 | .. | .. | .. | -5.73 |
| 1921 | 2 583 | 1 547 | 1 036 | .. | .. | .. | 16.25 |
| 1922 | 2 938 | 1 780 | 1 158 | .. | .. | .. | 13.74 |
| 1923 | 3 506 | 2 243 | 1 263 | .. | .. | .. | 19.33 |
| 1924 | 4 120 | 2 706 | 1 414 | .. | .. | .. | 17.51 |
| 1925 | 5 058 | 3 371 | 1 741 | .. | .. | .. | 22.77 |
| 1926 | 6 550 | 4 311 | 2 239 | .. | .. | .. | 29.50 |
| 1927 | 7 685 | 4 840 | 2 845 | .. | .. | .. | 17.33 |
| 1928 | 8 153 | 4 616 | 3 537 | .. | .. | .. | 6.09 |
| 1929 | 8 494 | 4 781 | 3 713 | .. | .. | .. | 4.18 |
| 1930 | 9 013 | 4 940 | 4 073 | .. | .. | .. | 6.11 |
| 1931 | 8 643 | 4 708 | 3 935 | .. | .. | .. | -4.11 |
| 1932 | 8 581 | 4 576 | 4 005 | .. | .. | .. | -0.72 |
| 1933 ⁵ | 8 947 | 4 805 | 4 132 | .. | .. | .. | 4.27 |
| 1934 | 9 470 | 5 102 | 4 368 | .. | .. | .. | 5.85 |
| 1935 | 9 639 | 5 176 | 4 463 | .. | .. | .. | 1.78 |
| 1936 | 10 308 | 5 578 | 4 730 | .. | .. | .. | 6.94 |
| 1937 | 10 981 | 5 977 | 5 004 | .. | .. | .. | 6.53 |
| 1938 | 11 562 | 6 286 | 5 276 | .. | .. | .. | 5.29 |
| 1939 | 12 567 | 6 901 | 5 666 | .. | .. | .. | 8.69 |
| 1940 | 13 753 | 7 655 | 6 098 | .. | .. | .. | 9.44 |
| 1941 | 15 022 | 8 374 | 6 648 | .. | .. | .. | 9.23 |
| 1942 | 14 389 | 7 845 | 6 544 | .. | .. | .. | -4.21 |
| 1943 | 13 387 | 7 148 | 6 239 | .. | .. | .. | -6.96 |
| 1944 | 14 205 | 7 595 | 6 610 | .. | .. | .. | 6.11 |
| 1945 | 15 012 | 8 044 | 6 968 | .. | .. | .. | 5.68 |
| 1946 | 15 867 | 8 531 | 7 336 | .. | .. | .. | 5.70 |
| 1947 ⁵ | 16 905 | 9 092 | 7 813 | .. | .. | .. | 6.54 |
| 1948 | 19 791 | 11 371 | 8 420 | .. | .. | .. | 17.07 |
| 1949 | 21 386 | 12 268 | 9 118 | .. | .. | .. | 8.06 |
| 1950 | 23 824 | 13 398 | 10 426 | ⁶ 32.03 | 67.97 | 2.40 | 11.40 |
| 1951 | 24 892 | 13 826 | 11 066 | ⁶ 77.90 | 22.10 | 1.10 | 4.48 |
| 1952 | 26 360 | 14 375 | 11 985 | ⁶ 64.24 | 35.76 | 1.50 | 5.90 |
| 1953 | 28 645 | 15 374 | 13 271 | 35.10 | 64.90 | 2.30 | 8.67 |
| 1954 ^b | 30 315 | 16 229 | 14 086 | 41.02 | 58.98 | 1.70 | 5.83 |
| 1955 | 32 750 | 17 089 | 15 661 | 29.40 | 70.60 | 2.40 | 8.03 |
| 1956 | 35 135 | 18 542 | 16 593 | 35.39 | 64.61 | 2.40 | 7.28 |
| 1957 | 37 865 | 20 102 | 17 763 | 34.14 | 65.86 | 2.70 | 7.77 |
| 1958 | 41 167 | 22 046 | 19 121 | 30.19 | 69.81 | 3.30 | 8.72 |
| 1959 | 46 070 | 24 410 | 21 660 | 23.01 | 76.99 | 4.90 | 11.91 |
| 1960 | 52 368 | 27 690 | 24 678 | 20.72 | 79.28 | 6.30 | 13.67 |
| 1961 ⁵ | 58 828 | 30 858 | 27 970 | 22.24 | 77.76 | 6.50 | 12.34 |
| 1962 | 65 692 | 31 243 | 34 449 | 22.19 | 77.81 | 7.30 | 12.49 |
| 1963 | 73 453 | 38 446 | 35 007 | 21.20 | 78.80 | 7.20 | 10.92 |
| 1964 | 80 413 | 41 820 | 38 593 | 24.41 | 75.59 | 6.90 | 9.45 |
| 1965 | 88 571 | 46 145 | 42 426 | 20.44 | 79.56 | 8.10 | 10.12 |
| 1966 | 96 032 | 49 991 | 46 041 | 24.63 | 75.37 | 7.60 | 8.55 |
| 1967 | 103 592 | 53 514 | 50 078 | 26.16 | 73.84 | 7.40 | 7.75 |
| 1968 | 112 779 | 58 307 | 54 472 | 24.31 | 75.69 | 8.60 | 8.33 |
| 1969 | 122 005 | 62 813 | 59 192 | 24.29 | 75.71 | 9.60 | 8.53 |
| 1970 | 133 050 | 68 704 | 64 346 | 27.12 | 72.88 | 9.80 | 8.06 |

For footnotes see end of table.

17.5

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS — *continued*

| Year | Population at 30 June | | | | Year ended 30 June | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Persons '000 | Males '000 | Females '000 | Natural increase '000 | Net migration '000 | Total increase '000 | Rate of growth '000 |
| 1971 | 151.2 | 77.1 | 74.0 | 26.01 | 73.99 | 12.60 | 9.58 |
| 1972 | 159.8 | 81.5 | 78.3 | 44.20 | 55.80 | 8.60 | 5.70 |
| 1973 | 173.3 | 88.5 | 84.8 | 26.10 | 73.90 | 13.50 | 8.46 |
| 1974 | 186.2 | 95.0 | 91.2 | 29.40 | 70.60 | 12.90 | 7.46 |
| 1975 | 199.0 | 101.3 | 97.7 | 30.00 | 70.00 | 12.80 | 6.85 |
| 1976 ⁵ | 207.7 | 105.6 | 102.1 | 46.70 | 53.30 | 8.70 | 4.39 |
| 1977 | 213.7 | 108.3 | 105.3 | 61.40 | 38.60 | 5.90 | 2.86 |
| 1978 | 218.0 | 110.2 | 107.8 | 84.90 | 15.10 | 4.30 | 2.01 |
| 1979 | 220.8 | 111.2 | 109.6 | 127.90 | -27.90 | 2.80 | 1.29 |
| 1980 | 224.3 | 112.4 | 111.9 | 101.10 | -1.90 | 3.50 | 1.58 |
| 1981 | 227.6 | 113.6 | 114.0 | 106.50 | -6.50 | 3.30 | 1.47 |
| 1982 | 233.0 | 116.4 | 116.7 | 75.60 | 24.40 | 5.50 | 2.40 |
| 1983 | 239.0 | 119.4 | 119.5 | 67.80 | 32.20 | 5.90 | 2.55 |
| 1984 | 245.1 | 122.5 | 122.7 | 67.00 | 33.00 | 6.10 | 2.56 |
| 1985 | 251.4 | 122.5 | 125.8 | 63.50 | 36.50 | 6.30 | 2.56 |
| 1986 | 258.9 | 129.6 | 129.3 | 49.20 | 50.80 | 7.50 | 2.99 |
| 1987 | 265.5 | 132.7 | 132.8 | 46.40 | 53.60 | 6.60 | 2.54 |
| 1988 | 272.1 | 135.9 | 136.2 | 47.50 | 52.50 | 6.70 | 2.51 |
| 1989 ⁷ | 276.4 | 138.0 | 138.4 | 77.40 | 22.60 | 4.30 | 1.58 |
| 1990 | 282.2 | 141.1 | 141.2 | 59.00 | 41.00 | 5.80 | 2.09 |
| 1991 | 289.3 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 50.70 | 49.30 | 7.10 | 2.52 |
| 1992 | 294.5 | 147.4 | 146.8 | 67.00 | 33.00 | 5.20 | 1.77 |
| 1993 | 298.9 | 150.1 | 148.8 | 77.00 | 23.00 | 4.40 | 1.51 |
| 1994 | 300.9 | 151.4 | 149.5 | 120.90 | -20.90 | 2.00 | 0.67 |
| 1995 | 304.1 | 153.1 | 151.0 | 97.50 | 2.50 | 3.20 | 1.08 |

¹ Natural increases (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase.

² Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements.

³ The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy.

⁴ The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (%) of the population at the beginning of the period.

⁵ Census.

⁶ Includes a high proportion of births to mothers whose usual residence was Queanbeyan (NSW) due to lack of maternity facilities in those years.

⁷ Figures prior to 1989 include Jervis Bay Territory.

17.6

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

| Year | Births ² | Deaths ² | Marriages | Divorces absolute ³ | Births | Deaths | Marriages | Divorces | Deaths under 1 year of age | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Number ^{2,4} | Rate per 1 000 live births |
| 1961 | 1 734 | 196 | 419 | 36 | 29.5 | 3.3 | 7.1 | .. | 27 | 15.6 |
| 1962 | 1 819 | 217 | 480 | 44 | 27.7 | 3.3 | 7.3 | .. | 32 | 17.6 |
| 1963 | 1 995 | 317 | 529 | 41 | 27.2 | 4.3 | 7.2 | .. | 38 | 19.1 |
| 1964 | 1 955 | 363 | 569 | 93 | 24.2 | 4.5 | 7.1 | .. | 41 | 21.0 |
| 1965 | 2 158 | 355 | 670 | 134 | 24.4 | 4.0 | 7.6 | .. | 34 | 15.8 |
| 1966 | 2 318 | 441 | 747 | 101 | 24.0 | 4.6 | 7.7 | .. | 46 | 19.8 |
| 1967 | 2 401 | 376 | 883 | 97 | 23.1 | 3.6 | 8.5 | .. | 44 | 18.3 |
| 1968 | 2 643 | 488 | 965 | 149 | 23.4 | 4.3 | 8.6 | .. | 45 | 17.0 |
| 1969 | 3 079 | 588 | 1 118 | 141 | 25.2 | 4.8 | 9.1 | .. | 58 | 18.8 |
| 1970 | 3 475 | 594 | 1 200 | 194 | 26.4 | 4.5 | 9.1 | .. | 61 | 17.6 |
| 1971 | 4 040 | 598 | 1 397 | 192 | 28.0 | 4.2 | 9.7 | .. | 80 | 19.8 |
| 1972 | 4 066 | 669 | 1 372 | 225 | 25.9 | 4.3 | 8.7 | .. | 67 | 16.5 |
| 1973 | 4 096 | 665 | 1 469 | 270 | 24.2 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 63 | 15.4 |
| 1974 | 4 216 | 715 | 1 355 | 369 | 22.6 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 61 | 14.5 |
| 1975 | 4 370 | 736 | 1 462 | 460 | 22.9 | 3.9 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 62 | 14.2 |
| 1976 ^{5,6} | 4 482 | 853 | 1 586 | 1 706 | 21.6 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 76 | 17.0 |
| 1977 | 4 638 | 788 | 1 491 | 1 352 | 51.9 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 59 | 12.7 |
| 1978 | 4 433 | 912 | 1 517 | 1 270 | 20.6 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 62 | 14.0 |
| 1979 | 4 247 | 723 | 1 565 | 1 346 | 19.2 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 48 | 11.3 |
| 1980 | 4 466 | 892 | 1 642 | 1 524 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 39 | 8.7 |
| 1981 | 4 469 | 962 | 1 676 | 1 516 | 19.6 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 45 | 10.1 |
| 1982 | 4 479 | 1 010 | 1 756 | 1 546 | 19.4 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 49 | 10.9 |
| 1983 | 4 144 | 832 | 1 757 | 1 382 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 41 | 9.9 |
| 1984 | 4 109 | 930 | 1 749 | 1 671 | 16.8 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 41 | 10.2 |
| 1985 | 4 107 | 896 | 1 833 | 1 730 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 32 | 7.8 |
| 1986 | 4 102 | 1 028 | 1 856 | 1 641 | 15.5 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 35 | 8.5 |
| 1987 | 4 108 | 998 | 1 762 | 1 600 | 15.4 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 37 | 9.0 |
| 1988 ⁸ | 4 335 | 1 016 | 1 944 | 1 697 | 15.8 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 9 | 35 | 8.1 |
| 1989 | 4 137 | 980 | 1 760 | 1 731 | 15.0 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 27 | 6.5 |
| 1990 | 4 457 | 1 102 | 1 730 | 1 804 | 15.8 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 42 | 9.4 |
| 1991 | 4 756 | 1 096 | 1 886 | 1 970 | 16.5 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 36 | 7.6 |
| 1992 | 4 447 | 1 074 | 1 791 | 1 875 | 15.1 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 28 | 6.3 |
| 1993 | 4 414 | 1 110 | 1 783 | 2 061 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 19 | 4.3 |
| 1994 | 4 461 | 1 222 | 1 661 | 2 071 | 14.9 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 21 | 4.7 |

¹ From 1993 rate calculated per 1,000 estimated resident population.

² Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967.

³ Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations.

⁴ Included in deaths.

⁵ The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 in January 1976.

⁶ Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis.

⁷ Many divorces registered in the ACT involved applicants normally resident outside the ACT. The ACT rate is not an accurate reflection of the extent of divorce amongst ACT residents.

⁸ Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory.

⁹ The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35% of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40% and 39% respectively.

17.7

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

| Year | Schools ¹ | Primary and secondary full-time students ¹ | Higher education students enrolled |
|------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1957 | 23 | 8 786 | 491 |
| 1958 | 24 | 9 639 | 574 |
| 1959 | 27 | 11 106 | 725 |
| 1960 | 31 | 12 786 | 2 999 |
| 1961 | 33 | 14 429 | 1 178 |
| 1962 | 37 | 16 110 | 1 623 |
| 1963 | 39 | 17 929 | 1 951 |
| 1964 | 42 | 19 691 | 2 423 |
| 1965 | 45 | 21 902 | 2 978 |
| 1966 | 50 | 23 901 | 3 284 |
| 1967 | 53 | 26 403 | 3 528 |
| 1968 | 59 | 28 943 | 4 066 |
| 1969 | 61 | 31 543 | 4 606 |
| 1970 | 69 | 34 234 | 5 598 |
| 1971 | 72 | 36 597 | 6 437 |
| 1972 | 79 | 39 130 | 7 161 |
| 1973 | 83 | 41 724 | 7 741 |
| 1974 | 88 | 44 734 | 8 902 |
| 1975 | 94 | 47 347 | 10 126 |
| 1976 | 102 | 50 515 | 10 647 |
| 1977 | 109 | 52 735 | 10 600 |
| 1978 | 117 | ³ 54 348 | 10 890 |
| 1979 | 121 | 54 914 | 11 090 |
| 1980 | 125 | 55 634 | 11 470 |
| 1981 | 128 | 56 272 | 11 260 |
| 1982 | 131 | 56 786 | 11 080 |
| 1983 | 130 | 58 162 | 12 085 |
| 1984 | 130 | 58 764 | 12 076 |
| 1985 | 133 | 59 611 | 13 069 |
| 1986 | 132 | 60 005 | 13 284 |
| 1987 | 133 | 60 883 | 14 182 |
| 1988 | 134 | 61 430 | 15 215 |
| 1989 | 132 | 61 366 | 15 277 |
| 1990 | ⁵ 134 | ⁵ 61 039 | 17 151 |
| 1991 | ⁶ 132 | ⁷ 61 747 | 19 174 |
| 1992 | 133 | 61 909 | 20 320 |
| 1993 | 134 | 61 352 | 21 254 |
| 1994 | 137 | 61 203 | 20 875 |
| 1995 | 138 | 61 134 | 20 585 |

¹ At the annual School Census in August

² Up to 30 September 1960 there were two separate institutions, the Australian National University and the Canberra University College. From 30 September 1960 the Canberra University College ceased to exist as a separate institution. The figures still include details relating to the Canberra University College

³ Excludes 84 part-time students enrolled at secondary colleges.

⁴ From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Sir Graham Clark College of Education.

⁵ Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

⁶ Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 135 students in 1991; 88 students in 1992; and 79 students in 1993. The Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University on 1 January 1992 and statistics relating to the Institute of the Arts are no longer available.

17.8

SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

| Year | Pensioners at 30 June | | | Public hospitals | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Age | Invalid | Staff | Average available beds | Inpatients treated | Expenditure |
| no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | \$'000 |
| 1956-57 | .. | .. | 1242 | .. | 4 884 | 330 |
| 1957-58 | 601 | 92 | 1252 | .. | 6 507 | 415 |
| 1958-59 | 655 | 108 | 1283 | .. | 7 267 | 493 |
| 1959-60 | 682 | 128 | 1304 | .. | 8 063 | 549 |
| 1960-61 | 748 | 154 | 23464 | 305 | 8 687 | 1 750 |
| 1961-62 | 832 | 181 | 3500 | 318 | 9 736 | 1 988 |
| 1962-63 | 899 | 232 | 3548 | 343 | 10 180 | 3 112 |
| 1963-64 | 973 | 247 | 3664 | 427 | 11 605 | 3 925 |
| 1964-65 | 986 | 251 | 3837 | 454 | 12 851 | 2 030 |
| 1965-66 | 1 042 | 267 | 1 048 | 463 | 14 275 | 2 680 |
| 1966-67 | 1 183 | 307 | 1 126 | 4499 | 16 138 | 3 507 |
| 1967-68 | 1 707 | 289 | 1 248 | 4576 | 17 929 | 4 163 |
| 1968-69 | 1 882 | 289 | 1 404 | 4611 | 20 020 | 4 642 |
| 1969-70 | 2 225 | 350 | 1 490 | 4643 | 21 016 | 4 5442 |
| 1970-71 | 2 431 | 360 | 1 476 | 4660 | 21 614 | 4 6799 |
| 1971-72 | 2 635 | 400 | 1 515 | 4683 | 24 884 | 4 090 |
| 1972-73 | 53 313 | 547 | 1 653 | 4699 | 26 177 | 4 265 |
| 1973-74 | 3 905 | 546 | 2 388 | 6908 | 31 105 | 5 841 |
| 1974-75 | 74 562 | 765 | 2 786 | 8972 | 33 837 | 8 24 050 |
| 1975-76 | 5 190 | 743 | 2 942 | 976 | 37 214 | 9 30 406 |
| 1976-77 | 5 772 | 912 | 2 818 | 10906 | 38 661 | 37 255 |
| 1977-78 | 6 332 | 1 038 | 2 857 | 885 | 39 520 | 40 926 |
| | | | | | Inpatients accommodated ⁹ | |
| 1978-79 | 6 878 | 1 245 | 112 505 | 11850 | 1139 184 | 1148 469 |
| 1979-80 | 7 526 | 1 450 | n.a. | 909 | 39 663 | 50 365 |
| 1980-81 | 8 006 | 1 513 | n.a. | 903 | 42 332 | n.a. |
| 1981-82 | 8 540 | 1 633 | n.a. | 899 | 43 603 | n.a. |
| 1982-83 | 9 018 | 1 793 | n.a. | 895 | 44 285 | n.a. |
| 1983-84 | 8 661 | 2 063 | n.a. | 13860 | 1343 393 | n.a. |
| 1984-85 | 8 667 | 2 176 | n.a. | 900 | 42 665 | n.a. |
| 1985-86 | 8 629 | 2 143 | n.a. | 932 | 38 973 | n.a. |
| 1986-87 | 8 672 | 2 197 | n.a. | 932 | 39 231 | n.a. |
| 1987-88 | 8 873 | 2 339 | n.a. | 14881 | 1438 666 | n.a. |
| 1988-89 | 9 200 | 2 440 | n.a. | 881 | 39 792 | n.a. |
| 1989-90 | 9 456 | 2 773 | n.a. | 15853 | 151645287 | n.a. |
| 1990-91 | 9 770 | 2 902 | n.a. | 17843 | 46 634 | n.a. |
| 1991-92 | 10 345 | 3 548 | n.a. | 778 | 47 297 | n.a. |
| 1992-93 | 11 040 | 3 890 | n.a. | 736 | 49 785 | n.a. |
| 1993-94 | 11 850 | 4 332 | n.a. | 754 | 47 566 | n.a. |
| 1994-95 | 12 250 | 4 781 | n.a. | 753 | n.a. | n.a. |

¹ From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff.

² Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff.

³ As at 31 December.

⁴ Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Department of Health.

⁵ Source: Department of Social Security.

⁶ Source: ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

⁷ From 1974-75 includes wives' pensions.

⁸ Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home.

⁹ Source: Capital Territory Health Commission.

¹⁰ From 1976-77 available beds and cots for geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes.

¹¹ Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979.

¹² Qualified babies at Woden Valley Hospital are excluded. Qualified babies are babies who remained in hospital after their mothers were discharged or second and subsequent babies of multiple births.

¹³ Source: ACT Community and Health Service.

¹⁴ Source: ACT Board of Health.

¹⁵ For 1989-90 definitions for reporting hospital activity statistics were revised in line with the requirements of the National Minimum Data Set for Institutional Care. Data for 1989-90 are not directly comparable with those for previous years.

17.9 SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

| Year | Employed persons | Unemployed persons | Total labour force | Civilian population aged 15 years and over | Civilian labour force at August ¹ | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | Unemployment rate ² | Participation rate ³ |
| 1973 ⁴ | 83.5 | 1.2 | 84.7 | 114.9 | 1.4 | 73.7 |
| 1974 | 90.7 | 0.3 | 91.0 | 122.5 | 0.3 | 74.3 |
| 1975 | 93.0 | 1.3 | 94.4 | 128.4 | 1.4 | 73.5 |
| 1976 | 91.7 | 5.9 | 97.6 | 136.5 | 6.0 | 71.5 |
| 1977 | 93.5 | 6.0 | 99.5 | 139.5 | 6.1 | 71.8 |
| 1978 ⁵ | 97.1 | 6.2 | 103.3 | 144.8 | 6.0 | 71.3 |
| 1979 | 95.4 | 6.4 | 101.9 | 147.6 | 6.3 | 69.0 |
| 1980 | 99.8 | 5.6 | 105.4 | 151.1 | 5.3 | 69.8 |
| 1981 | 102.6 | 6.1 | 108.7 | 155.9 | 5.6 | 69.7 |
| 1982 | 99.0 | 7.0 | 106.1 | 159.7 | 6.6 | 66.4 |
| 1983 | 107.9 | 7.1 | 115.0 | 164.3 | 6.2 | 70.0 |
| 1984 | 114.4 | 5.0 | 119.4 | 173.0 | 4.2 | 69.0 |
| 1985 | 120.3 | 5.0 | 125.2 | 179.8 | 4.0 | 69.7 |
| 1986 | 129.1 | 5.0 | 134.0 | 187.0 | 3.7 | 71.7 |
| 1987 | 130.6 | 7.7 | 138.2 | 193.7 | 5.5 | 71.3 |
| 1988 | 138.1 | 6.9 | 145.0 | 200.8 | 4.8 | 72.2 |
| 1989 ⁶ | 141.4 | 6.4 | 147.8 | 202.4 | 4.3 | 72.9 |
| 1990 | 142.7 | 7.0 | 149.8 | 208.6 | 4.7 | 71.8 |
| 1991 | 143.9 | 9.1 | 153.0 | 214.2 | 5.9 | 71.4 |
| 1992 | 143.8 | 12.3 | 156.0 | 219.1 | 7.9 | 71.2 |
| 1993 | 151.1 | 11.3 | 162.3 | 224.4 | 6.9 | 72.3 |
| 1994 | 154.1 | 10.6 | 164.7 | 228.4 | 6.4 | 72.1 |
| 1995 | 158.4 | 12.1 | 170.5 | 230.7 | 7.1 | 73.9 |

¹ Aged 15 years and over.

² The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

³ The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over

⁴ Series based on 1976 Census.

⁵ Series based on 1986 Census

⁶ Series based on 1991 Census.

NOTE: Estimates from January 1984 have been revised to the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

17.10

SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (base year 1989-90 = 100.0)

| Year | All groups | Food | Clothing | Housing | Household equipment and operation | Transportation | Tobacco and alcohol | Health and personal care | Recreation and education |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1949-50 | 7.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1950-51 | 9.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1951-52 | 11.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1952-53 | 12.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1953-54 | 12.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1954-55 | 12.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1955-56 | 13.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1956-57 | 13.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1957-58 | 13.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1958-59 | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1959-60 | 14.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1960-61 | 14.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1961-62 | 15.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1962-63 | 15.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1963-64 | 15.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1964-65 | 15.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1965-66 | 16.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1966-67 | 16.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1967-68 | 16.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1968-69 | 17.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1969-70 | 17.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1970-71 | 18.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1971-72 | 19.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1972-73 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 19.8 | 23.0 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.8 | .. |
| 1973-74 | 23.4 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 21.6 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.9 | .. |
| 1974-75 | 27.0 | 28.1 | 29.7 | 25.2 | 28.9 | 24.8 | 24.2 | 25.4 | .. |
| 1975-76 | 30.7 | 31.5 | 34.6 | 29.9 | 33.2 | 29.4 | 28.9 | 21.0 | .. |
| 1976-77 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 40.1 | 34.5 | 36.7 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 35.2 | .. |
| 1977-78 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 43.8 | 37.1 | 39.8 | 35.3 | 33.3 | 42.3 | .. |
| 1978-79 | 41.2 | 43.2 | 47.0 | 38.6 | 42.6 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 41.6 | .. |
| 1979-80 | 45.6 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 40.5 | 47.0 | 43.8 | 41.5 | 45.9 | .. |
| 1980-81 | 50.0 | 54.3 | 53.9 | 43.6 | 52.7 | 48.3 | 44.6 | 50.8 | .. |
| 1981-82 | 55.3 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 49.0 | 57.7 | 54.3 | 48.4 | 61.2 | .. |
| 1982-83 | 61.9 | 63.7 | 61.6 | 54.1 | 65.5 | 61.9 | 55.1 | 77.9 | 61.9 |
| 1983-84 | 66.1 | 69.0 | 65.3 | 59.3 | 69.8 | 66.4 | 60.9 | 72.5 | 66.1 |
| 1984-85 | 69.3 | 72.5 | 69.8 | 65.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 | 66.5 | 60.8 | 69.1 |
| 1985-86 | 75.3 | 77.3 | 75.1 | 72.6 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 74.5 | 66.2 | 74.8 |
| 1986-87 | 81.6 | 81.5 | 82.5 | 76.9 | 82.9 | 85.3 | 82.7 | 77.4 | 81.0 |
| 1987-88 | 87.3 | 85.4 | 88.8 | 79.1 | 89.2 | 91.7 | 89.2 | 87.0 | 88.3 |
| 1988-89 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 94.7 | 86.9 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 93.3 | 93.9 | 94.7 |
| 1989-90 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1990-91 | 105.1 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 103.8 | 105.5 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 107.6 | 104.4 |
| 1991-92 | 107.8 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 101.6 | 107.4 | 110.8 | 112.9 | 118.6 | 106.3 |
| 1992-93 | 109.5 | 108.4 | 107.2 | 99.6 | 107.8 | 114.3 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 108.3 |
| 1993-94 | 111.4 | 111.1 | 106.7 | 99.3 | 107.8 | 117.8 | 132.2 | 129.0 | 112.0 |
| 1994-95 | 115.1 | 116.7 | 107.1 | 110.7 | 110.4 | 122.1 | 143.3 | 134.5 | 114.1 |

17.11

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

| Year | Livestock at end of year ¹ | | | | Year | Production | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | Cattle and calves | Sheep and lambs | Pigs | Poultry (all purposes) | | Beef and veal | Wool (greasy) |
| 1912 | 8 412 | 244 180 | 393 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1913 | 7 108 | 207 414 | 203 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1914 | 7 627 | 163 407 | 194 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1915 | 4 961 | 150 554 | 226 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1916 | 5 666 | 114 933 | 289 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1917 | 8 230 | 121 990 | 259 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1918 | 13 408 | 152 736 | 518 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1919 | 8 894 | 155 794 | 310 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1920 | 8 378 | 194 642 | 572 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1921 | 7 387 | 178 413 | 286 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1922 | 8 290 | 167 568 | 343 | .. | 1921-22 | 22 | .. |
| 1923 | 6 275 | 154 609 | 274 | .. | 1922-23 | 32 | .. |
| 1924 | 6 085 | 146 157 | 434 | .. | 1923-24 | 26 | .. |
| 1925 | 5 058 | 165 790 | 291 | .. | 1924-25 | 33 | .. |
| 1926 | 5 312 | 172 251 | 343 | .. | 1925-26 | 110 | .. |
| 1927 | 5 509 | 224 077 | 94 | .. | 1926-27 | 658 | .. |
| 1928 | 6 188 | 213 659 | 69 | .. | 1927-28 | 650 | .. |
| 1929 | 5 269 | 207 211 | 51 | .. | 1928-29 | 461 | .. |
| 1930 | 4 760 | 240 445 | 124 | .. | 1929-30 | 474 | .. |
| 1931 | 4 240 | 183 077 | 37 | .. | 1930-31 | 299 | .. |
| 1932 | 5 395 | 194 391 | 108 | .. | 1931-32 | 296 | .. |
| 1933 | 4 643 | 214 355 | 58 | .. | 1932-33 | 328 | 739 |
| 1934 | 6 790 | 231 742 | 464 | .. | 1933-34 | 357 | 799 |
| 1935 | 8 433 | 219 343 | 649 | .. | 1934-35 | 403 | 860 |
| 1936 | 10 186 | 228 317 | 629 | .. | 1935-36 | 374 | 805 |
| 1937 | 9 856 | 244 378 | 454 | .. | 1936-37 | 523 | 798 |
| 1938 | 8 325 | 263 616 | 417 | .. | 1937-38 | 584 | 815 |
| 1939 | 7 057 | 245 540 | 573 | .. | 1938-39 | 572 | 866 |
| 1940 | 5 879 | 259 408 | 601 | .. | 1939-40 | 594 | 1 013 |
| 1941 | 6 636 | 281 791 | 593 | .. | 1940-41 | 666 | 965 |
| 1942 | 7 432 | 262 563 | 854 | .. | 1941-42 | 654 | 999 |
| 1943 | 6 967 | 250 344 | 779 | .. | 1942-43 | 829 | 864 |
| 1944 | 8 083 | 274 642 | 657 | .. | 1943-44 | 514 | 868 |
| 1945 | 9 320 | 250 778 | 689 | .. | 1944-45 | 311 | 800 |
| 1946 | 7 867 | 224 680 | 619 | .. | 1945-46 | 377 | 889 |
| 1947 | 9 169 | 227 994 | 627 | .. | 1946-47 | 543 | 924 |
| 1948 | 8 748 | 215 227 | 566 | .. | 1947-48 | 710 | 802 |
| 1949 | 10 071 | 238 110 | 468 | .. | 1948-49 | 1 035 | 897 |
| 1950 | 11 161 | 253 546 | 423 | .. | 1949-50 | 1 312 | 963 |
| 1951 | 11 477 | 256 800 | 642 | .. | 1950-51 | 1 716 | 1 028 |
| 1952 | 10 293 | 243 059 | 249 | .. | 1951-52 | 1 806 | 801 |
| 1953 | 9 705 | 246 800 | 180 | .. | 1952-53 | 1 464 | 1 018 |
| 1954 | 9 394 | 251 666 | 276 | .. | 1953-54 | 1 656 | 1 032 |
| 1955 | 8 500 | 245 500 | 104 | .. | 1954-55 | 1 616 | 1 012 |
| 1956 | 9 399 | 257 901 | 115 | .. | 1955-56 | 1 795 | 1 056 |
| 1957 | 10 596 | 266 896 | 139 | .. | 1956-57 | 1 906 | 1 114 |
| 1958 | 9 532 | 255 600 | 167 | .. | 1957-58 | 2 165 | 968 |
| 1959 | 9 408 | 271 892 | 175 | .. | 1958-59 | 1 968 | 1 144 |
| 1960 | 10 716 | 299 086 | 151 | .. | 1959-60 | 1 827 | 1 315 |
| 1961 | 12 520 | 278 216 | 109 | .. | 1960-61 | 1 217 | 1 121 |
| 1962 | 14 169 | 286 214 | 184 | .. | 1961-62 | 1 637 | 1 200 |
| 1963 | 14 155 | 279 206 | 92 | .. | 1962-63 | 2 113 | 1 063 |
| 1964 | 14 399 | 289 104 | 121 | .. | 1963-64 | 2 193 | 1 158 |

For footnotes see end of table.

17.11

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS — continued

| Year | Livestock at end of year ¹ | | | | Year | Production | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | Cattle and calves | Sheep and lambs | Pigs | Poultry (all purposes) | | Beef and veal | Wool (greasy) |
| 1965 | 14 049 | 289 826 | n.a. | .. | 1964-65 | 2 214 | 1 123 |
| 1966 | 13 361 | 258 179 | n.a. | .. | 1965-66 | 1 823 | 850 |
| 1967 | 13 902 | 280 609 | n.a. | .. | 1966-67 | 1 737 | 1 113 |
| 1968 | 12 548 | 267 078 | n.a. | .. | 1967-68 | 1 719 | 1 015 |
| 1969 | 13 845 | 245 884 | n.a. | .. | 1968-69 | 1 922 | 934 |
| 1970 | 15 320 | 244 277 | n.a. | .. | 1969-70 | 2 677 | 1 149 |
| 1971 | 17 910 | 251 187 | 121 | .. | 1970-71 | 3 179 | 994 |
| 1972 | 20 252 | 191 560 | 127 | .. | 1971-72 | 3 295 | 822 |
| 1973 | 19 456 | 142 968 | 112 | 63 885 | 1972-73 | 4 021 | 555 |
| 1974 | 19 049 | 125 800 | 43 | 155 459 | 1973-74 | 4 244 | 539 |
| 1975 | 18 363 | 117 214 | 36 | 164 485 | 1974-75 | 5 434 | 546 |
| 1976 | 23 050 | 148 207 | 22 | 132 826 | 1975-76 | 5 571 | 566 |
| 1977 | 19 349 | 124 164 | 16 | 172 282 | 1976-77 | 5 359 | 484 |
| 1978 | 15 808 | 119 048 | n.a. | 149 614 | 1977-78 | 6 333 | 474 |
| 1979 | 14 236 | 117 294 | n.a. | 235 612 | 1978-79 | 6 071 | 494 |
| 1980 | 13 559 | 98 359 | n.a. | 170 580 | 1979-80 | 6 182 | 413 |
| 1981 | 12 500 | 98 821 | n.a. | 183 116 | 1980-81 | 6 789 | 389 |
| 1982 | 12 889 | 100 724 | n.a. | 183 540 | 1981-82 | 7 900 | 389 |
| 1983 | 10 222 | 104 167 | n.a. | 178 074 | 1982-83 | 3 286 | 414 |
| 1984 | 9 944 | 108 696 | n.a. | 181 030 | 1983-84 | 6 017 | 465 |
| 1985 | 11 084 | 118 068 | n.a. | 173 320 | 1984-85 | 4 712 | 508 |
| 1986 | 11 486 | 116 852 | n.a. | 198 190 | 1985-86 | 5 510 | 477 |
| 1986-87 | 11 792 | 100 464 | n.a. | 245 779 | 1986-87 | 5 685 | 426 |
| 1987-88 | 10 792 | 97 300 | n.a. | 225 730 | 1987-88 | 6 275 | 440 |
| 1988-89 | 10 225 | 100 258 | n.a. | 218 806 | 1988-89 | 6 310 | 495 |
| 1989-90 | 12 085 | 121 938 | n.a. | 221 609 | 1989-90 | 6 733 | 530 |
| 1990-91 | 11 158 | 118 288 | n.a. | 197 678 | 1990-91 | 6 317 | 574 |
| 1991-92 ¹⁶ | 10 823 | 110 170 | n.a. | 199 543 | 1991-92 | 6 107 | 440 |
| 1992-93 | 12 231 | 101 243 | n.a. | 216 989 | 1992-93 | 6 336 | 455 |
| 1993-94 ¹⁶ | 13 368 | 97 239 | n.a. | 200 960 | 1993-94 | 7 415 | 421 |
| 1994-95 | 12 780 | 77 741 | n.a. | 269 875 | 1994-95 | 1 052 | 440 |

¹ Number.

² Carcass weight.

³ From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EAO) of \$20,000 or more. This change in Census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

17.12

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

| Season | Wheat for grain | | Oats for grain | | Crops for hay | | Apple trees bearing | | Total area under crop acres |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Area acres | Production bushels | Area acres | Production bushels | Area acres | Production bushels | Area acres | Production bushels | |
| 1960-61 | 1 061 | 30 219 | 529 | 11 058 | 2 932 | 8 355 | 43 | 1 331 | 7 632 |
| 1961-62 | 1 414 | 32 100 | 866 | 16 212 | 2 442 | 5 325 | 44 | 3 925 | 6 688 |
| 1962-63 | 2 406 | 70 413 | 663 | 16 974 | 2 518 | 5 981 | 38 | 3 864 | 7 512 |
| 1963-64 | 2 824 | 69 384 | 1 132 | 22 446 | 2 582 | 4 421 | 40 | 3 322 | 8 147 |
| 1964-65 | 2 094 | 57 792 | 1 487 | 32 100 | 3 469 | 6 903 | 43 | 3 664 | 8 815 |
| 1965-66 | 1 342 | 27 855 | 1 458 | 37 338 | 3 737 | 5 832 | 31 | 2 768 | 7 584 |
| 1966-67 | 2 666 | 86 577 | 1 797 | 47 004 | 3 983 | 8 516 | 26 | 3 358 | 10 247 |
| 1967-68 | 2 337 | 41 602 | 584 | 11 852 | 2 475 | 2 952 | 26 | 575 | 7 009 |
| 1968-69 | 4 158 | 83 674 | 1 200 | 26 858 | 4 385 | 7 003 | 24 | 3 446 | 11 215 |
| 1969-70 | 2 693 | 72 794 | 895 | 25 118 | 3 243 | 6 518 | 24 | 6 596 | 8 620 |
| | hectares | tonnes | hectares | tonnes | hectares | tonnes | number | tonnes | hectares |
| 1970-71 | 485 | 764 | 235 | 250 | 159 | 629 | n.a. | 115 | 1 172 |
| 1971-72 | 414 | 723 | 101 | 86 | 186 | 326 | n.a. | 90 | 1 088 |
| 1972-73 | 289 | 359 | 128 | 66 | 209 | 311 | 4 611 | 105 | 1 410 |
| 1973-74 | 320 | 335 | 254 | 300 | 75 | 392 | 4 643 | 88 | 1 040 |
| 1974-75 | 204 | 248 | 130 | 154 | 8 | 23 | 5 380 | 48 | 616 |
| 1975-76 | 408 | 471 | 165 | 187 | 73 | 170 | 4 580 | 36 | 986 |
| 1976-77 | 361 | 524 | 143 | 174 | 55 | 186 | 4 111 | 105 | 962 |
| 1977-78 | 295 | 398 | 56 | 34 | 34 | 94 | 3 892 | 47 | 790 |
| 1978-79 | 148 | 349 | 117 | 146 | 54 | 394 | 4 025 | 144 | 641 |
| 1979-80 | 524 | 962 | 127 | 99 | 44 | 168 | 2 955 | 43 | 1 278 |
| 1980-81 | n.a. | n.a. | 119 | 82 | 122 | 256 | 3 813 | n.a. | 650 |
| 1981-82 | 88 | 127 | 269 | 395 | 82 | 252 | 3 801 | n.a. | 807 |
| 1982-83 | 65 | 19 | 97 | 27 | 73 | 30 | 3 058 | n.a. | 717 |
| 1983-84 | 270 | 463 | 495 | 338 | 234 | 642 | 3 061 | n.a. | 1 485 |
| 1984-85 | 111 | 82 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 134 | 2 781 | n.a. | 494 |
| 1985-86 | 138 | 281 | 156 | 273 | 25 | 60 | n.a. | n.a. | 685 |
| 1986-87 ¹ | n.a. | n.a. | 123 | 197 | 42 | 120 | n.a. | n.a. | 459 |
| 1987-88 | n.a. | n.a. | 168 | 158 | 28 | 21 | 1 010 | n.a. | 1 025 |
| 1988-89 | n.a. | n.a. | 46 | 58 | 61 | 50 | 1 010 | n.a. | 376 |
| 1989-90 | n.a. | n.a. | 42 | 18 | 24 | 36 | 1 140 | n.a. | 185 |
| 1990-91 | n.a. | n.a. | 53 | 41 | 113 | 18 | 416 | n.a. | 290 |
| 1991-92 | n.a. | n.a. | 38 | 15 | 35 | 35 | 955 | n.a. | 383 |
| 1992-93 | n.a. | n.a. | 73 | 175 | 241 | 136 | 1 499 | n.a. | 514 |
| 1993-94 | n.a. | n.a. | 24 | 60 | 111 | 119 | 2 603 | n.a. | 353 |
| 1994-95 | n.a. | n.a. | 95 | — | 30 | 51 | 2 662 | n.a. | 322 |

¹ From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operation (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more per annum. The scope of previous Censuses was established with an EVAO of \$2,500 or more. This change in census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

² NOTE: From 1972-73 all statistics relate to the year ended 31 March

17.13

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

| As at 30 June | Establishments | Persons employed | Wages and salaries | Turnover |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | no. | no. | \$m | \$m |
| 1969 | 112 | 2 653 | 9.4 | 31.2 |
| 1970 | 111 | 2 960 | 11.2 | 37.0 |
| 1971 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1972 | 135 | 3 333 | 14.7 | 50.1 |
| 1973 | 132 | 3 458 | 16.5 | 60.5 |
| 1974 | 135 | 3 729 | 22.4 | 75.6 |
| 1975 | 104 | 3 672 | 27.0 | 94.6 |
| 1976 | 106 | 3 534 | 29.1 | 95.7 |
| 1977 | 105 | 3 435 | 31.2 | 102.8 |
| 1978 | 92 | 3 021 | 30.2 | 101.1 |
| 1979 | 117 | 3 073 | 33.7 | 118.8 |
| 1980 | 112 | 3 132 | 37.2 | 127.5 |
| 1981 | 117 | 3 316 | 44.9 | 162.9 |
| 1982 | 126 | 3 451 | 49.4 | 187.7 |
| 1983 | 150 | 3 228 | 54.6 | 217.5 |
| 1984 | 148 | 3 247 | 58.8 | 263.1 |
| 1985 | 143 | 1 | 64.4 | 298.9 |
| 1986 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1987 | 131 | 4 132 | 89.6 | 370.4 |
| 1988 | 168 | 4 170 | 91.4 | 375.4 |
| 1989 | 191 | 4 099 | 101.0 | 438.0 |
| 1990 | 205 | 3 734 | 105.0 | 424.0 |
| 1991 | 224 | 3 584 | 105.0 | 463.0 |
| 1992 | 272 | 3 752 | 105.0 | 479.0 |
| 1993 | 242 | 3 752 | 104.0 | 466.0 |
| 1994 | 281 | 4 200 | 125.0 | 553.0 |

¹ An annual Manufacturing Census was not conducted in this financial year.

17.14

SUMMARY OF RETAIL TRADE

| As at 30 June | Establishments | Persons employed | Wages and salaries | Turnover |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | no. | no. | \$m | \$m |
| 1974 | 1 197 | 9 542 | 30.6 | .. |
| 1980 | 1 452 | 10 660 | 65.4 | .. |
| 1983 | .. | .. | .. | 827.3 |
| 1984 | .. | .. | .. | 932.9 |
| 1985 | .. | .. | .. | 1 004.0 |
| 1986 | 1 504 | 11 328 | 97.5 | 1 130.5 |
| 1987 | .. | .. | .. | 1 241.5 |
| 1988 | .. | .. | .. | 1 379.3 |
| 1989 | .. | .. | .. | 1 476.4 |
| 1990 | .. | .. | .. | 1 566.2 |
| 1991 | .. | .. | .. | 1 705.4 |
| 1992 | 1 701 | 14 428 | 169.0 | 1 901.6 |
| 1993 | .. | .. | .. | 2 000.9 |
| 1994 | .. | .. | .. | 2 066.0 |
| 1995 | .. | .. | .. | 2 135.0 |

¹ Retail Censuses are only conducted at five-yearly intervals.

17.15

SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, ACT^{1,2}

| | Passenger motor vehicle | Trucks ³ | Buses ³ | Motor cycles | Total |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|
| 1955 | 6 613 | 2 366 | — | 480 | 9 459 |
| 1962 | 17 999 | 3 694 | — | 296 | 21 989 |
| 1965 | 28 724 | 4 916 | — | 432 | 34 072 |
| 1966 | 32 272 | 5 311 | — | 547 | 38 130 |
| 1967 | 36 231 | 5 659 | — | 805 | 42 695 |
| 1968 | 40 990 | 6 115 | — | 1 111 | 48 216 |
| 1969 | 45 755 | 6 648 | — | 1 539 | 53 942 |
| 1970 | 48 600 | 6 700 | — | 1 800 | 57 100 |
| 1971 | 55 700 | 7 600 | — | 2 600 | 65 800 |
| 1972 | 57 400 | 7 900 | — | 2 600 | 67 900 |
| 1973 | 62 100 | 8 800 | — | 2 700 | 73 600 |
| 1974 | 67 000 | 9 800 | — | 2 900 | 79 700 |
| 1975 | 71 800 | 10 300 | 700 | 3 100 | 85 900 |
| 1976 | 76 600 | 11 200 | 800 | 3 500 | 92 300 |
| 1977 | 81 300 | 12 800 | 900 | 3 700 | 98 700 |
| 1978 | 79 900 | 13 200 | 900 | 3 000 | 97 000 |
| 1979 | 88 600 | 13 900 | 900 | 3 100 | 106 500 |
| 1980 | 88 400 | 13 000 | 800 | 3 400 | 105 500 |
| 1981 | 91 400 | 13 400 | 900 | 3 900 | 109 600 |
| 1982 | 93 100 | 13 400 | 900 | 4 400 | 112 000 |
| 1983 | 97 200 | 13 600 | 1 000 | 4 600 | 116 200 |
| 1984 | 103 500 | 14 400 | 1 000 | 4 700 | 123 600 |
| 1985 | 107 900 | 14 900 | 1 100 | 4 300 | 128 200 |
| 1986 | 111 100 | 15 500 | 1 100 | 3 900 | 131 600 |
| 1987 | 113 900 | 15 800 | 1 200 | 3 500 | 134 400 |
| 1988 | 118 200 | 16 100 | 1 200 | 3 600 | 139 100 |
| 1989 | 124 000 | 17 200 | 1 200 | 3 800 | 146 200 |
| 1990 | 134 200 | 18 500 | 1 000 | 4 400 | 158 100 |
| 1991 | 131 800 | 18 900 | 1 400 | 4 600 | 156 700 |
| 1992 | 145 200 | 13 900 | 1 300 | 4 800 | 165 200 |
| 1993 | 146 800 | 20 300 | 1 300 | 4 800 | 173 100 |
| 1994 | 155 000 | 21 400 | 1 500 | 4 900 | 182 800 |
| 1995 | 150 028 | 20 665 | 1 016 | 4 615 | 176 324 |

¹ Figures up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 onwards figures are for 12 months ended June.

² Includes Commonwealth owned vehicles in the ACT except those belonging to the Defence services.

³ Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards figures are not comparable to previous figures due to a change in the body type classifications.

17.16

SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, ACT¹

| | Accidents | Persons receiving medical treatment | Persons admitted to hospital | Persons killed |
|------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | no. | no. | no. |
| 1979 | 249 | 562 | 153 | 17 |
| 1980 | 232 | 260 | 141 | 23 |
| 1981 | 265 | 473 | 163 | 21 |
| 1982 | 229 | 502 | 139 | 16 |
| 1983 | 203 | 478 | 125 | 13 |
| 1984 | 250 | 376 | 158 | 21 |
| 1985 | 230 | 343 | 187 | 32 |
| 1986 | 245 | 295 | 229 | 32 |
| 1987 | 403 | 263 | 184 | 36 |
| 1988 | 449 | 362 | 186 | 31 |
| 1989 | 574 | 524 | 214 | 32 |
| 1990 | 553 | 505 | 205 | 26 |
| 1991 | 555 | 494 | 200 | 17 |
| 1992 | 523 | 473 | 165 | 20 |
| 1993 | 588 | 576 | 157 | 12 |
| 1994 | 518 | 445 | 186 | 18 |
| 1995 | 511 | 481 | 172 | 12 |

¹ On-road casualties only.

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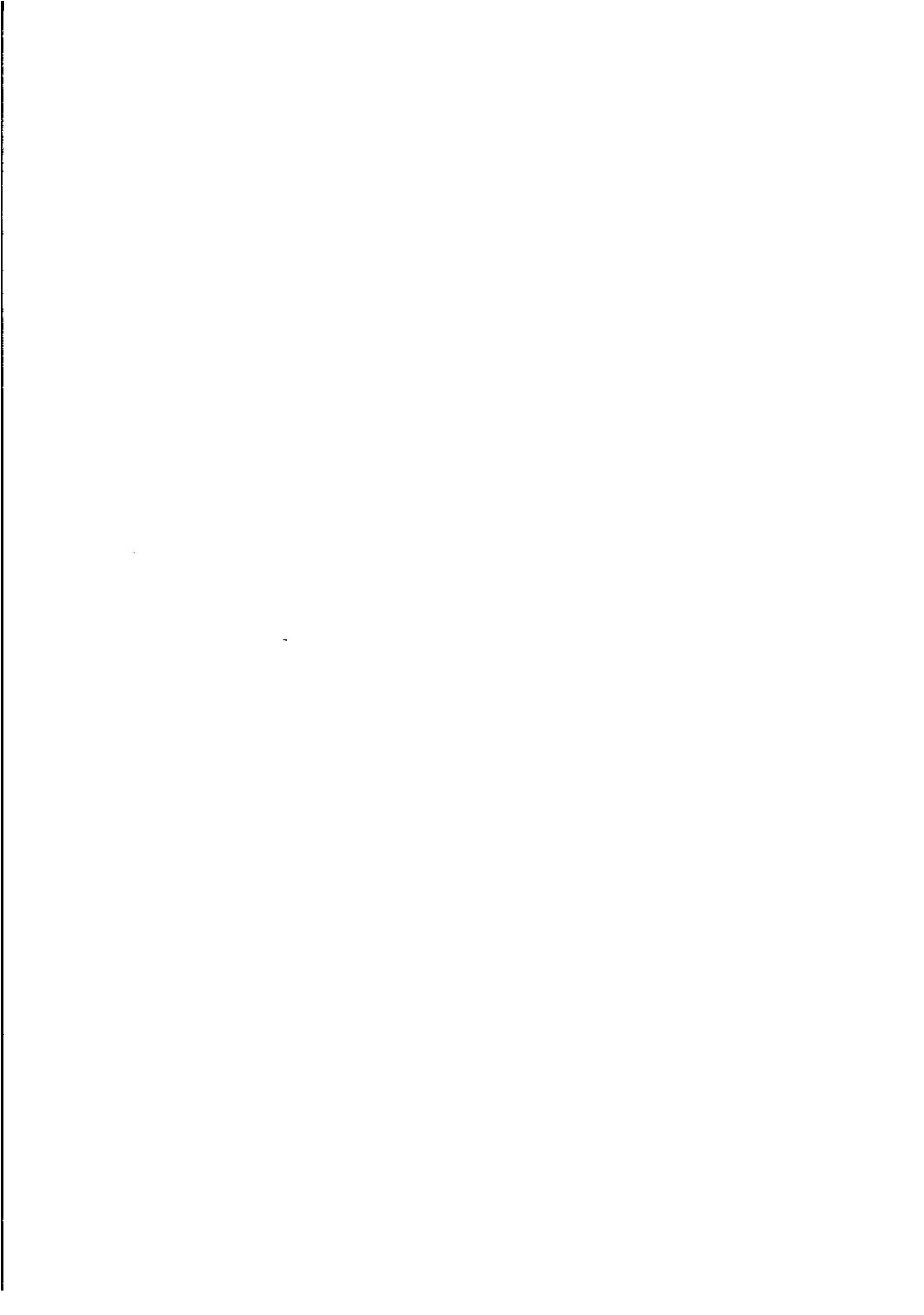
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